THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

MORTON, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,

TRIBUNE OFFICE BUILDING, CROSS STREET,

BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

DAILY PAPER—To Subscribers, delivered in the City $10 00
Daily, by mail, in advance 5 00
Country Daily 5 00
Tri-Weekly 5 00
Weekly, to Clubs, single copy 1 00
Ten copies for a year 9 00
Twenty copies for a year 16 00

The Journal is sent by mail to subscribers, unless ordered to be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which it is paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, (space 12 lines,) one week $3 00
do do three weeks, per annum 60 00
do do three months do 30 00
do do one month do 12 00

Each additional square, on any of the above rates.

Advertisements published at intervals—$1 for first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent one.

Announcing candidates, $5 per week for each name.

Yearly Advertisers may change their advertisements as often as they please.

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Advertisements for a definite time, or for a certain space, will be charged for each insertion beyond the specified time, or space, occupied, at the above rates.

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Advertisements must be handed in before 12 o'clock, M., to insure insertion the same day.

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Advertisements kept standing will be changed as often as desired.

Obituary notices, and notices of meetings, will be inserted in the Daily Journal and Courier, and, if not inserted in the Evening Bulletin, only one-half the regular price charged.

Advertisements kept standing in the Journal will be charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES—Tri-Weekly Journal.—Each square 10 lines or less, first insertion $1 50
Each continuance 50

Written notice must be given to have out and stop advertisements by yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge full rates.

No contract of yearly advertising will be discontinued without written notice to that effect, and charge made for the time actually published.

Yearly advertisements may be changed as often as desired, without charge.

Letters on business must be addressed to the Publishers, and must be post paid.

MEDICAL.

No More Private Diseases!

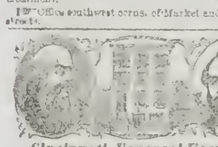
ALL THOSE AFFECTED WITH PRIVATE DISEASES, or suffering from their consequences, and FEMALE DISEASES of every description, will find a rational and safe remedy in the PREVENTIVE against infection by the Syphilitic virus.

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Scrofula, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Syphilis, Diseases of the Skin, etc., will be found the most perfect remedies ever discovered.

Cancers and other Malignant Tumors

will be cured without knife or caustic by constitutional treatment.

Office southwest corner of Market and Fourteenth streets. sep1 dly



Cincinnati Venereal Hospital,

Established in the year 1850,

FOR THE CURE OF PRIVATE DISEASES,

and under the care of one of the most eminent physicians in the world.

DR. E. BONAPARTE & CO., London and Paris Diplomas, and for the last 11 years of the Cincinnati Venereal Hospital, and Dr. E. H. Reynolds, late of New York. This is the only house in the city where a permanent cure is guaranteed in all cases undertaken, be case of mercury or change of diet. Gonorrhœa cured in 6 to 48 hours. Chancre cured in 10 days. Stricture enrolled 10 weeks. Seminal weakness cured in 3 to 6 weeks. Recent gleet cured in 2 to 6 weeks. Enlarged prostate gland reduced in 4 weeks. All cases of impotency from excesses, self-abuse, or youthful indiscretion, cured in a few weeks.

Dr. Bonaparte's great work on private diseases, the private guide to health, is beneficial to all, male and female, old and young, married and single, having a disease of any kind should read this book. It will enlighten those who have an affliction. Price $5 cents, sent by mail.

Dr. Bonaparte's Celebrated Preventive never has nor ever will fail—inserted ladies two bottles to last a month, except at the hazard of life, should be in possession of the female sex. Price $5 per bottle.

Dr. Bonaparte's French Patent Male Safe! It is scientifically and surely a sure, safe, and effectual preventive against contagion. The price of the French Patent Male Safe is $1 the single one, $4 per set of seven, or per dozen, sent by mail.

Dr. Bonaparte's Female Monthly Pills are a safe and reliable remedy in suppressions and all female diseases. Ladies should never be without them, as they will produce miscarriage. Price $1 per box—extra fine ..... $1 and 2 boxes for mailing or sealed letter.

Dr. E. B. Bonaparte & Co. say they are unquestionably acknowledged to be the champions and leading of venereal diseases, and the only doctors who receive monthly reports from all parts of the world, which are stationed from an early age of youth to witness the various diseases to which afflict mankind, and to watch the progress, symptoms, and effects of each disease, through every sphere of life, from the humble abode of poverty to the mansion of the opulent, and having ascertained beyond a doubt the most successful treatment, they determined to adopt the preventive system as their particular study, and to devote their whole attention to the alleviation of the afflicted of the above diseases. Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. No letters will be answered unless they contain a remittance and a postage stamp.

Call, or address Dr. BONAPARTE & REYNOLDS,

No. 134 Sycamore street, bet. Third and Fourth, east side,

Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. 116 lm sep dly

A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

COMPOUND SYRUP of SPIKENARD and TAR.

THIS SYRUP WILL CURE CONSUMPTION AND all affections of the throat and lungs, bronchitis, asthma, and hoopingcough. It acts promptly on the blood, improves the appetite and cleans the complexion. This medicine is made of best materials, and can be relied on as a safe and effectual remedy. It has been a standard remedy for Worms and for Fever before the American also a Preparation for the cure of the summer complaint, and of the Yellow Dysentery. Prepared by Dr. Spikenard, Druggist of herbs, and are for sale by the trade generally.

J. Gotschall & Co., on corner of Green and Eleventh streets.

John Cahan & Co., on corner of Tenth and Walnut streets.

R. O. Went, on Main, above Preston.

Schmidt & Sutton, on corner of Main and Jefferson streets.

I can recommend Miss Dinsmore's Compound Syrup of Spikenard and Tar. I have been sick for a long time, have used various remedies, and tried in my case. I was severely afflicted with a bad cough. After using one bottle of this medicine I was cured of my cough and restored to perfect health. My son also had a bad cough, and using only one bottle was cured.

My youngest child has had a cough for a long time, so severe that her breathing was spasmodic, and was becoming thin, but after using one bottle of this medicine she is well and looks well. She has been treated by the doctors for a long time but they all failed to cure her cough. You can do as well.

I will ever remain your friend,

Mrs. JULIA WILLIS.

Louisville, August 6, 1861.

Mrs. L. Dinsmore—Dear: I have used your Compound Syrup in my own family for a bad cough, bronchial affection, and a bad cough for myself, and have been troubled for upwards of twenty years, and am satisfied, after having taken three bottles, that it is an invaluable compound for the relief of that terrible disease, consumption. I took but three bottles, but I have been relieved no more than anything I have taken, and I think it will cure me effectually. I feel it my duty to call on you and say this to you in order that you may be benefited by it, if you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

Yours, &c., ELIJAH SUTTON.

Any persons afflicted with any of the diseases mentioned above can be supplied with the Syrup and Pills at the office of the Journal in Louisville, Ky., or by addressing the undersigned. Price of Syrup, $1 per bottle; Pills, $1 per box.

Mrs. L. DINSMORE,

No. 134 Sycamore street, between Third and Main, and 60 doors from the corner of Main.

apr8 lm

New York to Liverpool.

THE STEAMER GREAT EASTERN, CAPT. JAS. ROSS, will commence running regularly between New York and Liverpool on Saturday, October 5.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin, according to accommodation ..... $100 to $150
Second Cabin, do do ..... 75 to 80
Third Cabin, do do 60
Children between 1 and 12 years ..... half price.
Infants $10

The STEAMER GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool on her return trip on the 9th October.

For freight or passage, apply to

HENDERSON & ASPINWALL,

No. 1 New York Square,

s17 d10s J. H. DOYLE, Louisville, Ky.

Farms in Illinois—Farms for $1,000.

THE Illinois Central Railroad Company offer for sale on credit of ten years, at six per cent. interest, 2,595,000 acres of their unsurpassed rich prairie lands, situated in the most healthy and productive portion of the State, and in the immediate vicinity of the best markets for the products of the farm and dairy. Also, 1,000 improved farms, in tracts to suit purchasers, in the same vicinity, which will be sold on favorable terms. Pamphlets containing maps of the lands and farms, and full information as to prices, terms of payment, &c., may be had on application at the Company's office, in the city of Chicago, or at the Company's office in the city of New York.

The Company will receive one-fifth of the purchase money in payment for improved farms, and will build houses thereon, if desired, and contract for the delivery of the materials for the same at the railroad stations nearest the farms, to be paid for in annual instalments, with interest at six per cent.

Persons desiring to purchase improved farms, or to build houses on the lands of the Company, will be furnished with plans and specifications of houses adapted to the climate, and the cost of the same, by addressing the Land Commissioner of the Company at Chicago.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the undersigned at Chicago, Illinois.

WILLIAM H. OSBORN,

President Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Chicago, Illinois, August 1, 1861. au1 dly

Change of Firm.

THE undersigned have associated with them W. A. GALT, Esq., and will continue the business of SMITH & OWEN, at the old stand of Smith & Owen, on Market street, below Third, where they will continue the WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCERY business. Connected with their house they have a good WAGON-YARD, with ample accommodations for horses, wagons, and other vehicles, and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

Hay, Oats, Corn, Bran, and Shorts.

They will also continue the Commission business, and will be prepared to receive and forward all consignments of Produce, Grain, &c., to the Louisville market.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the old firm, they hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same to the new.

SMITH & OWEN.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 1, 1861—d7

Notice.

THE undersigned have this day associated with them in the WHOLESALE GROCERY and COMMISSION business, W. A. GALT, Esq., late of the firm of SMITH & OWEN, and will continue the business at the old stand, No. 39 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

J. O. JACK.

Louisville, Aug. 19, 1861—d7

Change of Firm.

THE undersigned have associated with them W. A. GALT, Esq., late of the firm of SMITH & OWEN, and will continue the business at the old stand of SMITH & OWEN, on Market street, below Third, where they will continue the WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCERY business. Connected with their house they have a good WAGON-YARD, with ample accommodations for horses, wagons, and other vehicles, and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

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SMITH & OWEN.

Louisville, Aug. 19, 1861—d7

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of LACY & SMITH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

JAMES LACY,

GEO. W. SMITH.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 1, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will continue the WHOLESALE GROCERY and COMMISSION business at the old stand, No. 39 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

J. O. JACK

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

OFFICE, STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES—IN ADVANCE.
Daily Journal, delivered in the City, $12; sent by mail, postage paid in advance, or $15 if not paid within three months; Daily Only, $5; Tri-Weekly, $5 for any period less than one year, 50 cents a month; Weekly, $2. Evening Bulletin, $5. If mailed, $6.

CLUB PRICES—IN ADVANCE.
Weekly—Five copies or more, $1 50 each.

ADVERTISING—IN DAILY JOURNAL:
1 square (10 lines or less) first insertion.....$1 00
" " each additional insertion 25
IN WEEKLY JOURNAL:
1 square (10 lines or less) first insertion.....$1 00
" " each additional insertion 25

☞ For full particulars as to terms of yearly advertising, &c., see first column on first page.

GEO. D. PRENTICE,
PAUL C. SHIPMAN,
OLIVER LUCAS, Local Editor and Reporter.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1861.

THE MEETING OF LOYAL LADIES TO-DAY AT MOZART HALL.—We have every reason to believe that the loyal women of Kentucky are calling all their energies into active play for the protection of the soldiers in the camps of this State, from an enemy more potent than that which the treason of Buckner and Zollicoffer has precipitated upon the people of Kentucky. The disloyal women of Tennessee are industriously engaged in preparing comforts for the piratical hordes which that State is sending and inciting others to send upon the work of arson, robbery, murder, and all the other villainies that are encased in the word *secession*, as the winter-fare of the people of Kentucky. And surely if the people who have been blasted in their means of living and energy, industry, and material for supplies for all this iniquity, the philanthropic that lives and moves in the loyalty that lends the heart's highest and holiest affections to the Union of these States, will find its best exercise in promoting the objects of the meeting which is to be held to-day. When the loyal women of Kentucky recognize and act upon their duties in this cause, they need have no fear for their protectors in camp. If the soldiers are protected against all those causes of sickness in camps, which sanitary science is amply able to prevent, the triumphant result of the war to Kentucky is well assured. No people on earth ever had a more just and honorable war thrust upon them than that which is quartering camps upon the hospitalities of the people of Kentucky. In all the chronicles of war, there is not a record of a greater villainy than that which has called Kentuckians to defend their homes from the invasion of hordes of marauders, who have exiled from their natures every semblance even of a human virtue. For the arrest of this wickedness, for its utter destruction, no sacrifice that may be essential to success should be considered too great. And no matter what may be the cost to Kentucky, let us meet it with the cheerfulness of a people who appreciate the inestimable value of true manhood, of integrity to loyalty, of unshrinking, unblenching devotion to all the interests of free institutions. The piracy of secession has installed a war upon our soil against that which Kentucky through all her years, in every pulse of her heart, every throb of her intellect, has recognised as the ailment of her happiness, the source of her prosperity, the sheet-anchor of her reputation as a Commonwealth—the right of the people to rule the State. A little nest of traitors within her borders, who never made a respectable show at the ballot-box, has proclaimed war upon this corner-stone of freedom, and has invited robbers and murderers to invade the State in order to crush the people of Kentucky and grind them to ruin. The authorities of Kentucky, in the exercise of Constitutional rights that have never been questioned, have called upon the sister loyal States of the Union to assist them in the destruction alike of the domestic treason and the murderous invasion. No call in this country has met with a heartier or a fuller response. The war cry of Kentucky has gathered under it advancing tides of the soldiers of freedom, of truth and of fidelity, who can and will secure her from the degradation of conquest by a degraded foe. When the lawless raid upon Kentucky "awakened the sleeping sword of war," and we turned for help toward our sister States, did we not virtually pledge ourselves that as they might stand by us we would stand by them; that their peril should be our peril, their suffering our suffering, their evils our evils? And shall we permit the storms of winter to assail them and find them unprepared, when they, with our own people, have determined to do all they can to prevent the winds of heaven from visiting too roughly the mothers, the daughters, the sisters of Kentucky? The sirocco or the simoom is the summer's evening zephyr compared with the gale of secessionism. Virginia and Missouri could have better borne the visits of hundreds of tornadoes than the first grasp of the claws of the Destroying Angel of secession rebellion.

We know of no better missionary to send to our camps than the message of goodness that tells them they shall not be forgotten by the loyal women of Kentucky, which tells them that the sympathetic heart and the inherent kindness of woman will exercise themselves assiduously in provident cares for the warriors in the field. To this noble held for the exhibition of all the graces of the female character, the loyal women of Louisville and of Jefferson county are summoned to-day, to begin this great mission of beneficent justice. The sick and wounded in the service of Kentucky demand all the care that can be bestowed upon them, but it is better to prevent, as far as possible, both sickness and wounds, and the best method for this prevention is in guarding the health of the army, so that it may perform its mission for the destruction of the leprous treason that has cast its horrid pall upon every family in the United States.

We again ask that there shall be a large attendance of the loyal women of the city and county at Mozart Hall to-day at half-past twelve o'clock. The hour is an inconvenient one to many in the city, but it is the most suitable one for those ladies in the county who may wish to return home on the early afternoon train. For such a cause as this we may all afford to sacrifice many conveniences.

We have avoided entering into details respecting many of the purposes of this meeting of loyal ladies, because we prefer that they shall hear them from the lips of that accomplished soldier and champion of loyalty, General Sherman. When our sister loyalists make his acquaintance to-day, at the meeting, they will not be likely to have many heart-aches over the prospects of Kentucky's position.

☞ Perhaps in no portion of Kentucky are there more active efforts in raising troops to drive the invaders from the State and reassert its dignity than in Boyd, Lawrence, Carter, and Greenup counties. We are informed by a gentleman direct from Boyd, that the regiment to be commanded by the Hon. Laban T. Moore will, in all probability, be full this week. Col. William Bowling has already about five hundred in his regiment in Carter county, with a fair prospect of a full regiment in a few weeks. A camp has been opened near Greenupsburg by Col. Lindsey, of Frankfort, to which place he designs at once removing the forces he has in camp near Frankfort. He doubt is entertained of his being able to complete his regiment at this place and report for service. This will make three regiments from these four counties, although at least one thousand men have previously gone from this vicinity into the Ohio and other regiments. From what we learn from Bath, Fleming, Mason, Lewis, and other counties, we may expect at least six regiments from the Ninth Congressional District. The mountain counties are true and loyal, they not only vote well, but give evidence that they will not be behind any portion of the State in furnishing men to sustain the government in the fearful struggle in which it is now engaged to sustain its power.

☞ We have before us a copy of a Proclamation, issued "by order of the President of the Confederate States of America," and signed "A. S. Johnston, General Commanding the Western Department of the army of the Confederate States of America." It declares that the armed occupation of a part of Kentucky by the United States and the preparations which manifest the intention of their Government to invade the Confederate States, through Kentucky, have imposed upon the Confederates, as a necessity of self-defence, to enter our State and meet the invasion upon the best line for military operations. It proclaims also that the Confederates have marched their troops into Kentucky with no hostile intentions towards its people, and no desire to control their choice in regard to their union with either Confederacy, or to subjugate their State, or hold their soil against their wishes, but on the contrary, they deem it to be the right of the people of Kentucky to determine their own position in regard to the belligerents; it is for them to say whether they will join either Confederacy, or maintain a separate existence as an independent and sovereign State, and that the armed occupation of our soil, both as to its extent and duration, will therefore be strictly limited by the exigencies of self-defence on the part of the Confederate States. This Proclamation further declares that the Confederates intend to conform to all the requirements of public laws and international amity, as between themselves and Kentucky, and the General commanding commands all who are subject to his orders to pay entire respect to the rights of property and the legal authorities within the State, so far as may be compatible with the necessities of self-defence. The spider's parlor being thus peacefully opened and friendlily arranged, the Kentucky fly is respectfully asked to "walk in." For, says Gen. Johnston: "If, as it may not be unreasonable to suppose, these people desire to unite their fortunes with the Confederate States, to whom they are already bound by so many ties of interest, than the appearance and aid of Confederate troops will assist them to make an opportunity for the free and unbiased expression of their will upon the subject." Generous invitation, unselfish protector! But the rebel General plainly foresees that the fly will not walk into his parlor, ho therefore add: "If it be true, which is not to be presumed, that a majority of these people desire to adhere to the United States, and become parties to the war, then none can doubt the right of the other belligerent to meet that war whenever and wherever it may be waged." The proclamation harbors no such suspicion, however, and closes by a promise to withdraw the invaders as soon as there shall be satisfactory evidence of a like intention on the part of the United States.

This document is without date, and is important, as being the first Proclamation in reference to Kentucky which we have seen issued by order of Jeff Davis, and it is in strange contrast to his letter of August 28th addressed to Gov. Magoffin. But that was intended to deceive, for on the 9th September, only twelve days afterwards, the Tennessee Commissioners, then at Frankfort, received a verbal message from Gov Harris, announcing a series of telegraphic despatches between him and General Polk at Columbus and Secretary Walker at Richmond; between Walker and Polk, and Walker and Buckner, and the conclusion that the retention of Columbus was a military necessity, added to which, on the 14th September, Zollicoffer occupied the mountain passes at Cumberland and the three long mountains in Kentucky. "No hostile intent" was the parrot cry in all these cases. the Invaders were so friendly, such protectors and deliverers, and so fearful of breaking the fraternal bonds between Tennessee and Kentucky! But this last revealed Proclamation, by order of Jeff Davis, goes a step further and most graciously permits us to make our election between the two confederacies and to choose between loyalty and treason. True this permission is coupled with conditions, we may select neither, but go on our own hook as a sovereign and independent State, which being obviously impossible, we can either unite our fortunes with the Confederates, or, if we desire to adhere to the United States, we become parties to the war. Jeff Davis, Polk, Zollicoffer, and all the rebel crew knew in May last and in August last that Kentucky had determined to adhere to the Union, and yet they did not deem that determination a declaration of war on our part, until they had formed camps, collected armies, and prepared everything for the invasion of the State. Then, the mask thrown off and the robes of peace burned into tinder by the application of the torch of war, three divisions of the Confederate troops entered Kentucky almost simultaneously. Was ever hypocrisy more glaringly exposed?

But while these invaders pollute our soil, they tell us through Jeff Davis's proclamation they intend to conform to all the requirements of public law and international amity, and they command all their subordinates to pay entire respect to the rights of property and the legal authorities. How has this promise to the ear been broken to the hope? Houses have been plundered, barns burned, bridges destroyed, locks blown up, salt works robbed, fields of grain despoiled in fiendish wantonness; loyal men persecuted, driven from home, and tortured by compulsory absence from their families, while females have been violated before the eyes of helpless mothers. And these God-accursed fiends, with lying lips, have promised to conform to the laws and the requirements of amity, and to respect the rights of property and the legal authorities within the State of Kentucky. Where have their influences been felt that a legalized court is opened? Have not all the avenues of justice been closed by bristling bayonets, and has not military tyranny been substituted? In that portion of the Federal district which they occupy the venerable Judge Catron cannot hold his courts, and has been compelled to exile himself to perform his judicial functions in other portions. Here then we see the bold villainy of these Confederate rebels, who are holding out a show of peace until they can delude victims into their power. Here we see, still loyal Kentuckians, your certain doom, if you do not drive them from your soil and give protection to your suffering and terrorized brothers along the Tennessee border. Put no trust in proclamations from your foes, but trust in your own stout arms and the gallant friends from abroad who are flocking to your aid

Nothing is so destructive to the morale of an army as long delays. It will not do to keep armies inactive. The best troops in the world enter upon the process of demoralization the instant they halt in a campaign.—*Exchange.*

This is said for the purpose of urging our Generals to action. As, however, the principle, if it be one, operates on both sides, and especially since the elements of demoralization in the case are tenfold as numerous and as active on the rebel side as on ours, we do not see that the saying answers the purpose. If nothing more to the purpose than this can be said, we think our Generals may be fitly left to their own discretion. And we guess that nothing more to the purpose can be said. We are anyhow decidedly in favor of letting military men attend to military business undisturbed by civilians. "MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS" is with all its saucliness a capital motto, and, besides, is, if we are not mistaken, a motto for the times.

☞ The telegraph says "an effort is making to supersede Gen. McClellan with Gen. Hollick." Who is "Gen. Holliek" that so prodigious and hair-brained an "effort" should be "making" in his behalf? We guess the telegraph is lying again! We have no doubt of it.

☞ Sam Houston's patriotism is "played out."

So is old Sam Houston himself.

KENTUCKY NEWS VIA NEW ORLEANS.—The Frankfort Commonwealth has by some means obtained possession of a copy of the New Orleans Picayune of September 28, in which it finds the following startling news, and we give it in all the glory of the capitals and bold-faced type:

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY!

Reign of Terror in Louisville and Frankfort!

THE STATE IN A BLAZE OF EXCITEMENT!

Rumor of a Battle at Muddy Fork!

KENTUCKIANS RALLYING AROUND THE CONFEDERATE FLAG!

BOWLING GREEN, Sept. 26.

Dr. Johnson, State Senator from Paducah, left Frankfort on Friday night, and succeeded in making his way to this place under great difficulties. He reports the feeling in and around Frankfort to be almost unanimous in favor of the South.

The Federals have been committing all manner of depredations in that portion of the State. They have about five regiments at and near Muldraugh's Hill, and about three thousand Home Guards at and near Camp Dick Robinson.

A fight is reported to have taken place to-day at Muddy Fork river, but no particulars have as yet come to hand. Dr. Johnson says that a boy sixteen years of age was shot dead in the streets of Frankfort for cheering for Jeff Davis, and his murderer was not arrested.

On Friday, Sept. 20th, we see by the Senate journal that "Mr. Walton asked indefinite leave of absence for Mr. Johnson, on account of sickness, which was granted." Instead of going home to Paducah, it seems that he made his way to Bowling Green, as he thought the company of Gen. Grant would not be as congenial as that of Gen. Buckner. The Doctor is growing like Falstaff in more ways than one, and in obesity and falsehood particularly. If he gave the information telegraphed from Bowling Green to New Orleans, he reported what was false and reported it knowing it to be false. He feigned sickness to escape from his legislative duties at Frankfort, went to the rebel camp, concocted most injurious lies about the feeling of public opinion, and then impudently wrote back to the State Capital asking pay for travelling expenses in the service of the Senate. We do not believe there has been any one man in Kentucky who has done more towards placing the State in her present unhappy attitude than Dr. Johnson. He counselled the occupation of Paducah by Polk and the Confederate forces long before it was finally done, and when in August last he wrote to Gov. Magoffin concerning the seizure of the steamers "Terry" and "Orr," having investigated the subject in compliance with the Governor's request, he was in full correspondence with the rebels, knew all their plans, and was a spy upon the movements of the Union men at home. Stepped thus to the very lips in treason, he went to Frankfort, took his seat in the Senate, and used every energy, by vote and speech, to embarrass the Union cause and aid that of the Confederates. There is no bigger scoundrel of a rebel in all Kentucky, except Humphrey Marshall, who has the advantage by avoirdupois, though not perhaps in heart.

THE WAR LOOK—SHAKSPEARE RIGHT AGAIN.—Shakspeare, as we all know, taught that the aspect and mien of peace did not become a man in war times, and we are disposed to think, that, in this as in so many other instances, Shakspeare touched a profound secret of human nature. Certain it is we have at present in our mind's eye a noble and gallant Kentuckian, who, although when we first saw him nine or ten months ago he wore an aspect of deep and unruffled placidity, now looks habitually as if he were standing on the edge of mortal combat. Joy and ease have been expelled from his features by rage and resolution. Formerly his appearance suggested the thought that he was overflowing with "the milk of human kindness"; now one cannot see him without thinking first and last and all the while that he has in him not "a spark" merely but a full blaze of "something dangerous." His nature appears to have undergone a complete revolution. His whole expression is changed. The iron of this rebellion seems to have gone into his inmost soul, and he treads his native soil like one who had vowed not to sleep before he had avenged some deadly wrong. Tho tiger in him has dethroned the lamb and has enthroned himself. In short, this loyal and chivalric Kentuckian is a fair exemplification of the precept King Henry delivered so magnificently to his soldiers before Harfleur:

> In peace, there's nothing so becomes a man,
> As modest stillness and humility:
> But when the blast of war blows in our ears,
> Then imitate the action of the tiger;
> Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,
> Disguise fair nature with hard-favored rage:
> Then lend the eye a terrible aspect;
> Let it pry through the portage of the head,
> Like the brass cannon: let the brow o'erwhelm it,
> As fearfully, as doth a galled rock
> O'erhang and jutty his confounded base,
> Swilled with the wild and wasteful ocean.
> Now set the teeth, and stretch the nostril wide,
> Hold hard the breath, and bend up every spirit
> To his full height!

CLARKE COUNTY NEWS.—A letter from Winchester informs us that Colonel Neston's 21st Ohio regiment passed through that place on Saturday last on their way to the mountain seat of war. The troops were regaled with an impromptu dinner, and received with much enthusiasm. By the exertions of Messrs. J. N. Winn and A. Bush, a fine horse was presented to the Chaplain. Gen. Huston presented the horse, and the warrior clergyman made an appropriate reply. The finest spirit prevails in Clarke county. Garrett Davis is raising five hundred mounted men, who are to arm themselves and give aid to the forces going to the mountains, and Clarke will furnish one hundred of the number. General Huston, Major Moore, Judge Bush, Mr. Buckner, and many other of the best citizens are going on their own hook on this hard and responsible service. Mr. Latimore, of Madison county, has had a hearing on a charge of treason before the United States Commissioner at Winchester, and was sent on for further trial. He was prosecuted by Messrs. Simpson, Eginton, and Bush, and defended by Messrs. Turner, Huston, Stone, and Tucker, and it was ably done on both sides.

PATRIOTIC MEETING IN BULLITT.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

SHEPHERDSVILLE, Oct. 22, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Monday was a gala day in our usually quiet town. It was County Court day and many had collected for the purpose of attending Court, while the soldiers belonging to Colonel Woodle's regiment at "Camp Wilkinson," were in town purchasing little et ceteras, having been paid one month's pay that morning by the Paymaster, who mustered and paid all in camp. And here allow me to say I have never had the pleasure of seeing a finer looking body of men than those now encamped at Camp Washington. They are in high spirits, and are perfectly delighted with their situation. And indeed it would be singular were it otherwise, for no one ever visited "Parquet Springs" without being *charmed*—charmed with the grandeur of the surrounding scenery; the beautiful grove of tall, straight cedars; the gentle and graceful undulations of the ground bordering "On the banks of old Salt river," whose bathing and fishing inducements speak to the heart of those who delight in such sports; and the snug and comfortable looking cottages, once the favorite abodes of those who sought relief from the heated atmospheres of the Southern cities, but now occupied by patriots assembled to preserve the precious legacy transmitted to their charge by their revolutionary fathers. Many persons having collected in the court house desirous of hearing a speech, one of your young and talen ed fellow-citizens, Robt Hamilton, was introduced, and, as he progressed, the house rapidly filled, and the applause his speech elicited told he had touched the hearts of an appreciative audience. He was followed by another of Louisville's gifted young sons, Wm. G. Reasor, in a splendid speech, full of ardor, patriotism, and beauty. We predict for him a brilliant future. Then your highly respected and much honored fellow-citizen, Col. W. P. Boone, was introduced and made an eloquent and soul-stirring appeal to the patriotism and pride of old Bullitt, which the gathered hundreds received with cheer after cheer, and each shout that rang out from the breasts of her brave sons proclaimed more emphatically than *words* that they intended walking the path he pointed out to them, "strewn with laurels and leading to glory and immortal honor.

Three cheers for Bullitt! That day has yet to come when she faltered in a good cause! Capt. W. Healy was next called, but it was growing late, and, after a few terse and appropriate remarks, excused himself. He looks the personification of health, and is as true to his country as the needle to the pole. Tha meeting being adjourned, the streets and walls of Shepherdsville rang loud and long with the echoes of pledges to protect the "Constitution and Kentucky" from the ruthless desecrations of the arch-traitor Buckner and his co workers in villainy. May God nerve them to the redemption of their pledges and Heaven watch over and protect their wives and children while they are performing a sacred duty upon the tented field. We feel assured Col. Boone will have the gratification of seeing his regiment filled with brave men at no early day. All success to the gallant Colonel and his band of patriots. BULLITT.

LOUISVILLE DENTAL DEPOT.
Family Drug and Prescription Store
MOZART HALL,
CORNER OF FOURTH & JEFFERSON,
E. P. DAWES, Proprietor.
Late of Cincinnati
sep21 dlstf

FOR SALE,
BEST QUALITY OF PITTSBURG COAL AT THE lowest market price. Also, BEECH BOTTOM COAL at much lower rates by
J. N. KELLOGG, Agent.
sep21 dlstf Near the corner of Third and Main.

FINE KENTUCKY JEANS!

Having reconstructed my Mill, and added new machinery for making
FINE KENTUCKY JEANS,
which is now being worn so extensively in the South and West, I am now prepared to furnish an article of superior quality, which I will warrant FREE FROM GREASE AND MADE OF PURE NATIVE WOOL.
☞ A good assortment of NEGRO JEANS and LINSEY on hand. Goods delivered
L. RICHARDSON.

Wanted,
BY a young man, a branch drawing, [illegible] without board. Refers to Sixth street proprietors. Address D. R. R., Box 1, P. O.
o24 d3*

For Rent,
The FRAME DWELLING on the southeast corner of Fourteenth street and Broadway, containing nine rooms. Lot large, with stable, &c. Possession given the 1st of November.
G. W. CLARKE,
o24 d3* Bank of Louisville

Wanted to Rent,
By a small family, a neat DWELLING, with good yard and modern improvements, in a good neighborhood, either furnished or unfurnished. No objection to take a short lease. Rent in advance if required. Terms must be low. Best of references given. Address Drawer 230 Louisville P. O.
o24 d3*

Wanted,
A GOOD FIFER, and TWO GOOD PLAIN COOKS, for a company in Col. Peay's regiment; for which extra pay will be given. None need apply except such as shall be able to show that they can be accompanied with the Surgeon. Apply immediately to
W. C. McCLURE, Capt.
Camp Sherman, Oct. 24, 1861.

Mules Wanted.
5 well broke WORK MULES are wanted immediately to finish a contract. Inquire at the stable of
WALTON & BAKER,
Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.
o24 d3t

Piano Wanted.
Any one having a good Rose Piano-Forte for sale cheap for cash may find a purchaser by sending description and lowest price to Box 64 P. O.
o24 d3t

Horse, Harness, and Buggy, for 2 or 4 Persons, for Sale,
Separately or together, very low for cash, as the owner has no use for them. Inquire at Davis & Bacon's Stable, on Jefferson, between Third and Fourth streets.
o24 d6t

William Foxwell, Deceased.
PURSUANT to an act of Parliament, made and passed in the 52d and 53d years of the reign of his present Majesty, entitled "An act for the more speedy settlement of the estates of persons dying insolvent," notice is hereby given that all creditors and all and other persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM FOXWELL, late of Jefferson state, in the county of Jefferson, and Commonwealth of Kentucky, deceased, who died on or about the twenty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and to whose personal estate administration was granted by the County Court of the said county of Jefferson, on the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, to the undersigned, one of the Justices of the said County Court, Carpenter, clerk of the said deceased, are required on or before the second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, to present

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 8 A. M.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Indiana and Indianapolis Eastern Express 9:30 P. M.
Mail and Cairo Night Express..... 1:00 P. M.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad.

On and after Tuesday, Oct. 1st, 1861, trains will leave New Albany as follows:

Chicago Express..... 10 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express..... 7:45 P. M.

Trains arrive at New Albany as follows:

Louisville Express..... 4:30 A. M.
Accommodation..... 10:15 P. M.
Louisville Mail..... 80 P. M.

Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

Fast Mail Train No. 1 at..... 7:30 A. M.
Passenger Train No. 3 at..... 2:00 P. M.
Accommodation Train at..... 4:15 P. M.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Lebanon Train (Sundays excepted)..... 7:30 A. M.
Bardstown " " ..... 4:00 P. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD—OCTOBER
OBSERVED DAILY AT E. H. WORKMAN'S,
Corner Second and Chestnut sts.

THERMOMETER. Open Air.	Max.	Min.	BAROMETER.	Therm't attached.
7 o'clk. 3d obser'n. 4.	73	46	7 o'clk. 29.11	2 o'clk. 29.08	9 o'clk. 29.12	7o. 3	0	90

DEW POINT. Psychrometer.			Wind.		
1 o'clock.	3 o'clock.	9 o'clock.	7 o'clk.	2 o'clk.	9 o'clk.
Wet. Dry. 6	Wet. Dry. 4 53	Wet. Dry. 48	w.	w.	w.

CLOUDS. 9 o'clock. Amount.	Kind.	Velocity.	Direction.	RAIN In guage Inches.
8	Cir. s.	5	s w	.01

NOTICE.—Persons sending us news-letters will oblige us by adopting the following address: "Louisville Journal, Drawer B, Louisville, Ky."

☞ For military advertisements see first page.

UNION LAURELS IN LAUREL COUNTY—ZOLLICOFFER TWICE REFLUSED—COL. GARRARD'S DEFENCE OF CAMP WILD CAT.—We have full confirmatory intelligence of the splendid achievements of Col. Garrard at Camp Wild Cat on Monday last. This camp is located in Laurel county, about two miles beyond Laurel river, which divides it from Rockcastle county, and the forces there consisted of Garrard's Kentucky regiment, Col. Coburn's Indiana 53d, and a portion of Col. Woolford's Kentucky cavalry. Zollicoffer, with a rebel force of 9,000 foot, 1,000 horse, and one battery, attacked the camp about 11 o'clock and was vigorously repulsed by its brave defenders. At 3 o'clock P. M. Zollicoffer again brought his rebels up to the intrenchments, but were met by a galling fire from the Kentucky and Indiana boys, which drove them back again in some confusion and with considerable loss, and so discouraged that they did not renew the engagement. The Union loss was 4 killed and 21 wounded; that of the Confederates is not known, but it must have been serious.

Col. Garrard had, in anticipation of this attack, sent to Camp Dick Robinson for reinforcements, and we learn from the Lexington Observer that the 9th Ky., Col. Steadman, the Ohio 10th, Col. Connell, 1,000 Tennesseeans, and one battery reached Camp Wild Cat just as the engagement closed, having been met by the first messenger who left that place, going at double quick time for the scene of action. Curious fellows! what a pity they were not in time to share the honors of the first Kentucky battle and victory. Colonel Garrard has evidently made a masterly defence against a force more than double his own, but how he has nearly an equal number of men. We trust that the whole force at Dick Robinson has been sent forward into Laurel, for it is impossible to estimate what rebel strength lies in the rear of Zollicoffer's position. He must be forced beyond "three long mountains and the passes of the Cumberland," despite the military necessity which compelled their occupation by him.

We have since learned that the Federal forces engaged in this brilliant affair were under command of Brigadier-General Schoepff, lately assigned to service in the Department of Cumberland by Lieutenant-General Scott. He is a Hungarian by birth, and was a Major in the Austrian artillery service up to the war for Hungarian Independence in 1848-9, in which he greatly distinguished himself. Previous to his appointment as Brigadier-General, upon the special recommendation of General Scott he had been, for several years, one of the Examiners in the Patent Office at Washington. General Schoepff will prove a valuable acquisition to this Department.

THE GRAND LODGE OF MASONS.—The Grand Lodge which assembled here on Monday last will close its sessions by high twelve to day. Only about one hundred and twenty of the Lodges—out of three hundred and twenty-four on the Register—have been represented, and the slimness of the attendance has presented a sad contrast with the hum and crowd of preceding years. This venerable body is the first Grand Lodge organized West of the Alleghany mountains, and dates from October, 1800, when its first convocation was held at Lexington. Five Lodges united in the organization, one of them—Lexington Lodge—dating from the year 1788, only three years after the close of the Revolutionary war. At first the growth of the Grand Lodge was slow, but after 1812 it experienced a rapid increase, and in 1825 had about 150 Lodges upon its register, some of them being in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Arkansas. The "Morgan excitement," so called, which originated in 1826, was a severe blow upon Masonry in Kentucky as well as elsewhere, and in 1830, the Grand Lodge, which had been steadily weakening for 13 years, was reduced to a mere handful. Since that time, however, all has been prosperous with it, and the number of the craft acknowledging its sway now exceeds 12,000. There are in the United States 5,139 Lodges, with about 220,000 members.

The attempt to inaugurate, through a Convention of Past Grand Masters, some combined movement of Masons in behalf of national harmony has proved a total failure, none of the visitors expected from abroad having arrived. No Convention upon the subject was held.

Amongst the delegates at this meeting we observe but few of the grey haired veterans whose presence has animated the previous conventions of Masons in Grand Lodge. This is the more to be regretted as their Masonic attachments connect them with the living brotherhood on the one hand and the Craft of the olden times on the other. These men are esteemed and honored within the lodges, their names grace the mystic rolls, in all public processions they have the place of honor, and, when the word goes forth that they are dead, the tears and regrets of the Craft universal are awakened, they gather lovingly around the body, bear it with zealous care to the grave, deposit it there with time honored ceremonies, nor leave it, until the spot where one is laid is as the brow of Mount Moriah, thrice holy.

TO-DAY'S RACES.—If this delicious weather of yesterday should be continued to day, the trip to Woodlawn this afternoon will be well worth taking to enjoy the sight of the woods in their autumnal livery of rainbow hues, and to feel the bracing effects of the clear, cool atmosphere. And when we add to these, the attractions of three races which are to come off over the beautiful trotting course, we may anticipate a very large attendance. There has seldom been more interest taken by our turfites in any match, than in the one between Dorsey's "Gold Dust" and Garrett's "Iron Duke" for $10,000, mile heats, the best three in five. The other two races are expected to yield much sport. The cars leave the depot at half past one and return when the races are over.

BENEFIT TO HOOKER'S BAND.—The complimentary Concert tendered by our citizens to the Military Band of Col. Hecker's celebrated regiment comes off this evening at the Mozart Hall, and, from the weight of influence possessed by those who originated it, as well as the merits of those to whom it is tendered, we cannot but anticipate a very large attendance. In addition to the musical attractions, which are of an unusual character, Col. Hecker with his staff will be present, and there are thousands of his countrymen who will be anxious to see one so closely identified with the military renown of the fatherland.

☞ Provost Marshal Dant requests us to say that the sale of navy and army pistols are forbidden for the present in this city. All persons engaged in the trade can dispose of their stock to the Government by calling on Capt. Smyser of the ordnance department at the Court house.

☞ Col. J. J. Miller, Special Agent of the Post-office Department, will, for some months, make Louisville his headquarters, to enable him to give more prompt attention to his duties. All persons having business relative to the postal arrangements of the State, will, until further notice, address him at this city.

☞ Messrs. Tompert and Reasor and Colonel Boone made stirring appeals to the patriotism of the citizens of the First Ward at a public meeting at Schwind's Exchange last evening. There seems to be a decided improvement in the matter of enlistments in that quarter of the city.

SPEAKING AT TAYLORSVILLE.—Col. W. P. Whitaker will address his fellow citizens at Taylorsville, Spencer county, Kentucky, on next Saturday, the 26th inst., at one o'clock P. M.

MORE REFUGEES.—We learn from the Cincinnati Commercial that four or five emigrant wagons, filled with pretty well worn "plunder," and innumerable children, passed through that city on Tuesday. The travellers hailed from the Southern part of Kentucky and from Tennessee, and fell in with each other on their way North. The Kentucky group looked rather better than the former representatives of the districts from whence they were driven. The horses were in better condition, and the men, women, and children looked heartier. Collections were taken for them in the street. They were bound for Oxford, Ohio. The men expressed a determination to return to Kentucky and "fight awhile," or until the men who caused their exodus were driven from the State.

PAY OF THE LOUISVILLE LEGION.—We regret to learn that some difficulty or delay has arisen in the payment of the Kentucky troops, under command of Gen. Roussean. The Paymasters instituted an investigation of their claims under the recent act of Congress, and submitted the result of that investigation to the Department at Washington, and received in return an order to delay payment in all cases save in the instance of two companies, which companies alone had been formally mustered into the service and were entitled to full pay under the law. A satisfactory adjustment will be made by the Government as to the pay of the remainder.

A CONTRABAND RESTORED TO HIS MASTER.—A negro belonging to Dr. Oldham Ross escaped from his master last week and was taken up by some of the soldiers of Col. Pope's regiment at the Fair Grounds. The Doctor was advised of the fact when he identified the negro who was delivered to him free of any charge—though the parties making the arrest were justly entitled to the customary reward in such cases. Dr. Ross, we are informed is a secessionist. This is the second arrest that has been made since Col. Pope's regiment has been quartered at the Fair Grounds.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT—CRIMINAL TERM, *Wednesday, Oct. 23.*—John Fitzsimmons, Dennis Reardon, and John Hatch, indicted jointly for larceny. Nolle pros. as to Reardon and Hatch, and Fitzsimmons acquitted.

Pat. Flyne, indicted jointly with John Kavanaugh, for malicious stabbing. Nolle pros.

Wm. Burns, indicted jointly with Henry Self. Nolle pros. as to Burns. Continued.

Alex. C. Wilson, two indictments for counterfeiting. Penitentiary for two years.

The Grand Jury returned seventeen indictments.

☞ A gentleman from New Orleans via Henderson, reached here night before last. He says the blockade there is perfect and that there has been no arrival or departure seaward for the last six weeks.

THE FOUR MONTHS' REGIMENT.—Col. Foley's four months' regiment, organized at Covington, Ky., is now full, and has been removed from Falmouth to Cynthiana. All the bridges on the Kentucky Central railroad are now well guarded by the four months' men.

☞ The Government has issued an order preventing the sale of navy revolvers in a private way, having determined to lay up for the use of the army all that are for sale.

☞ Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, is, if we may trust the Montreal Pilot, about to be recalled from this country and a new man substituted.

☞ J. H. Green, the reformed gambler, is raising a regiment of troops in Indiana for the war.

☞ Major Duncan, the accomplished surgeon of Col. Grider's regiment, is in our city.

THE NEW ORLEANS "PERLE."—In a stray number of the Picayune of the 12th inst., there is an editorial article, from which we extract the following:

* * * * * * *

The first trial of the Manassas has shown it capable of destroying any vessel upon which it can be brought to bear, and that it is impenetrable to gun-shot of very heavy metal. If it is the Vincennes which lies on the bar a wreck, the Manassas has, with one stroke of her prow, grounded down a sloop-of-war of 700 tons and twenty guns. She may possibly be got off, but the deadliness of the strike of the Manassas is not the less proved. * * * If the Vincennes be a loss, the owners of the Manassas will, we believe, have done a nice thing for themselves.

In another article in the same paper, is the following statement which contradicts the above, showing that it was not the Vincennes, that probably no vessel was sunk at all, and that the whole affair as yet is in a fog, such as Hollins always continues to raise.

At the latest accounts from the passes below, we learn that there are only two Federal vessels to be seen. They are supposed to be the Richmond and Vincennes. The Niagara went Eastward before the attack on Saturday, and the Water Witch has since been sent off, probably with despatches.

The Richmond and the Vincennes are afloat. The ship sloop-of-war is not to be seen, and it is to be inferred that she has sunk. It is believed to have been the Preble after all.

In another part of the paper it is acknowledged that the ram or protocols of the Turtle was broke, and that her machinery got disarranged in the action, and that the Richmond and another vessel chased her up the river.

The notorious Ned McGowan, of California, was arrested at New Orleans on the 11th inst. as a spy.

THE FIGHT AT CAMP WILDCAT.—A letter from Camp Dick Robinson, under date of the 22d inst., says:

The people at Camp Dick are sounding the loud tinnbrel. Notwithstanding a lowering sky and humid atmosphere, hilarity reigns. At about two o'clock this morning a courier with his escort dashed up the road, on a foaming steed, with tidings of a Union victory at "Wildcat." General Schoepff announced, in a brief despatch to Brigadier-General Thomas, that Zollicoffer, with 9,000 infantry and 1,500 cavalry, attacked him in position yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, and was repulsed. At one o'clock P. M. he renewed the attack at another point, and was again repulsed. At a later hour he made a third unsuccessful attack, and was again repelled. The Federal loss was four killed and twenty wounded. The rebel loss was not ascertained, because our men did not leave their position.

Zollicoffer, no doubt, supposed that Col. Garrard had not been reinforced. His original force was his own regiment and part of another. Subsequently a battery (of six guns) reached him, and on Saturday and Sunday the 17th Ohio, Col. Connell, and the 53d Indiana arrived. The guns of the battery were not brought into play vigorously until the second attack, when a few rounds drove back the rebels. The despatch from General Shoepf treats the affair as an "attack," not as a reconnoissance *en force*. I infer, however, that the rebel General was endeavoring to feel his position—which is represented to me as capable of formidable defence against great odds. The news of the fight inspired the troops, and they manifest much anxiety to press forward.

It is not known whether Zollicoffer employed his whole force in the attack, but the inference is fair that only one division was engaged. The Tennessee regiments had not reached Wildcat when the fighting took place, but they will probably arrive there to-day. Capt. Kenny's battery is now deploying into the pike en route for the scene of action.

We find the following in the Commercial, introductory to the above:

Zollicoffer is reported advancing on Col. Garrard—or rather Gen. Schoept, who is in command—with from 7,000 to 20,000 men. Some difference in the figures. Garrard is at Wildcat, on Rockcastle river, on the highway to Cumberland Gap. Reinforcements were going forward to meet the rebels. The distance from this point is forty three miles. If it should be discovered that Zollicoffer is not approaching, our army will be concentrated at Crab Orchard, 25 miles from this point.

That the readers may keep the field in full view, I will state that this camp is seventeen miles from Nicholasville, and that the field of battle is just to be, or that may possibly be, a sixty-one miles from the latter point, which is the terminus of the Covington and Lexington Railroad. It is only necessary to glance at the map and follow the State road to distinguish the line of march. Zollicoffer is presumed to be coming up the Cumberland road. The Gap is one hundred and fifteen miles from this point, and Cumberland Ford, where he is said to be fortified, is ten miles from the Gap. It is, therefore, only fifty-nine miles from his fortifications to "Wildcat." Now it may be certainly assumed that Zollicoffer will not attack Garrard unless his army is very numerous. It remains to be seen whether our General is as prudent as the rebel.

But there is another element to be taken into consideration. It is not certain that our Fabian policy in this line has not demonstrated that delays are dangerous. Our military men are shaking their heads ominously about the lateness of the season, and predicting the impossibility of waging successful war in the mountains in November. When you ask, will not the rain apply to the rebels? you answer that they are in position to remain stationery all winter, drawing their supplies from the Union people of East Tennessee. Bear in mind this important fact. The McAdamized road terminates 20 miles beyond here—at Crab Orchard. Beyond that point the army will be plunged in profound and Carbonian clay. It is not seriously believed here that Zollicoffer will attack him in his chosen position. Our troops will be led by Brigadier-General G. H. Thomas. When the Secretary of War passed through Cincinnati en route to St. Louis to make that "thorough investigation of Fremont's operations," he ordered General Mitchel to take command of the expedition to Cumberland Gap. After making a satisfactory examination of the vast operations in the Western Department in one day, he got into a countermanding mood, and, by the time he returned to Cincinnati, he countermanded his order to Gen. Mitchel, and Gen. Thomas was left to compile the work he had already commenced.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT NEWS.

The river is falling slowly at this point, with 6 feet water in the canal last evening. The weather is cloudy and cold, with a light fall of rain last evening.

The Louisville Grey Eagle, Captain Green Taylor, has taken the place of the Commercial as the mail packet hence to Henderson. She has been thoroughly repaired, refitted, and repainted, and is now the most elegant and the fleetest packet below the falls. Captain Harry McDougal, one of the most efficient and popular officers on the river, has charge of the office. The Grey Eagle will leave for Henderson at the usual hour tomorrow afternoon.

The fine steamer Superior is the regular mail and passenger packet for Cincinnati at noon today.

The popular steamer Trio, Capt. Dickinson, will leave for Carrollton at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The faithful little steamer Hetty Gilmore, Captain A. G. Gilmore, is the regular packet for Cairo and all intermediate points at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The fine steamer Dove, Capt. Sanders, will leave for Frankfort, Woodford, Oregon, and Cooper's Landing at twelve o'clock this day.

The Diadem, Capt. Rogers, is advertised to leave this port for St. Louis at ten o'clock this morning positively.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. M. STOUT.—The following preamble and resolutions adopted by the General Council of the city speak for themselves, and are a merited compliment to the gallant gentleman to whom they refer:

WHEREAS, A. M. Stout, Assistant City Attorney, having resigned his office under the city government for the purpose of taking service in the Federal army in defence of the Union; And whereas it is deemed proper on this occasion for the city authorities to give an expression in consequence of said resignation, therefore

Resolved, By the General Council of the City of Louisville, that, in the resignation of A. M. Stout, Esq., the city has lost a most worthy, faithful, intelligent, industrious, and honest city official, whose place as a zealous, vigilant, and accommodating attorney will be hard to supply.

Resolved, That in his new position in the army of our beloved country he has our earnest and best wishes, and for the success of the great and glorious cause, for the preservation of our Union, in which he has embarked.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
THOS. SHANKS, P. B. A.
SAMUEL A. MILLER, C. B. A.
Approved Oct. 21, 1861.
J. M. DELPH, Mayor.

A copy attest:
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.

NOTICES OF THE DAY.

☞ Dick Moore is receiving superior fresh butter, from Shelby county, daily. Call at 109 Green street.

SUPPLIES WANTED AT THE DEPOT.—The Citizens' Subsistence Committee, aware that they have but to give notice and the supply will equal the demand, would announce that their stock is nearly exhausted. No soldier has so far been neglected, and we have substantial proof that it is the wish of every Union man and woman that no one of the many who are hourly expected should fare worse than those who have preceded them. Boiled hams, corn bread, tobacco, and cigars are in immediate demand. Please send your baskets in to-day.

CITIZENS' MEETING.—There will be a meeting of citizens at Turner's Hall, on Jefferson street, near Preston, to-morrow (Friday) evening at 7 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Colonel W. P. Boone, and James Speed and W. G. Resor, Esqs. Let the patriotic citizens of the Second Ward attend in force and hear what distinguished speakers have to say of the present aspect of affairs.

UNION CLUB.—The regular meeting of the Central Union Club will take place this evening at Tamperance Hall, at half-past seven o'clock.

☞ The Union men of the Sixth Ward are requested to meet this evening at 7½ o'clock at the Police Court Room on Sixth street, to nominate a candidate for the City Council in place of Mr. Barbee, resigned.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—"Money saved is money made"—so said the old philosopher Franklin. Ladies that wish to save 100 per cent. in buying their fall and winter Dry Goods, such as Prints, De Laines, Merinoes, Ladies' Shawls, Dress Silks, Bleached Cotton, Blankets, Ladies' Shoes, and many other articles suitable for ladies wear. The auction sale commences this morning and continues during the day at Edward I. Graunan & Co.'s, No. 222 Fourth street, between Main and Market.

☞ See advertisement of piano wanted.

FRENCH INSTRUCTION.—The card of Mons. Roux, in our paper this morning, commends itself to the attention of gentlemen of family who desire to have the French taught at their homes. Mons. R. has been for many years professor in the University of Louisiana and the New Orleans High Schools. After a temporary visit to the North, he is stopped here on his return to New Orleans on account of the interdict of all passports. He has with him funds merely sufficient for his journey and cannot draw on his friends; he therefore wants a home as the only compensation for his services. As he is an affable, courteous, and polished gentleman, his proposition will meet unquestionably be promptly accepted.

☞ W. C. Whitaker will address the people of Owen county as follows for volunteers in defence of the country:

Owenton, Nov. 1st, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Liberty, Nov. 2d, at 11 o'clock P. M.
Dallasburg, Nov. 2d, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Election Notice.

There will be an election held in the Second Ward on Saturday, October 26th, 1861, to elect a member of the Common Council to fill the unexpired term of W. P. Campbell, resigned.

An election will also be held in the Sixth Ward, at the same time, to elect a member of the Common Council in the place of John Barbee, resigned.

The officers serving at the last election will please officiate, and call at the office of the Clerks of the General Council for the poll books.

J. M. DELPH, Mayor.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, Oct. 22, 1861.
o23 dtS

Election Notice.

An election will be held in the Second Ward on Saturday, Oct. 26, 1861, to elect a member of the Common Council in place of W. P. Campbell, resigned. Also, in the Sixth Ward, to elect a Councilman in place of John Barbee, resigned. The officers conducting the last election will act at this. Polls will be opened at 7 A. M. and close at 6 P. M.

J. M. DELPH, Mayor.
o23 dtd

☞ Just received by Express, 10,000 yards of fancy Reps. These goods will be sold for 10 and 15 cents per yard, which is 20 to 25 cents less than the usual price. Also 500 pairs Blankets from $3 25 to $10 per pair, and 100 dozen Hoop-skirts, which will be sold 25 per cent. less than former prices.

S. BARKER & CO.,
o22 d3 317 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

NEW GOODS.—Received this morning a large assortment of Merrimack and Sprague Prints, Bleached and Brown Canton Flannels, do. do. Cotton, 10 4, 11 4, and 12-4 Sheatings, Ballard Vale Flannels, Grey and Red Flannels, Cassinets and Cassimeres, Brown Jeans, Blue Mixed do., Plaid Linsey, do. Cottons, Irish and Pillow Linen, Table Damask, Gray and White Blankets, Long and Ingrain Shawls, Plain and Printed Merinoes, Coats's Spool Thread. Also a large lot of silks, which will be sold at very low prices for cash.

O. B. TABB,
o22 b&j Cor. of Fourth & Market sts.

☞ Edward I. Graunan & Co., 222 Fourth street, between Main and Market, beg leave to inform our lady readers that their closing sale of a large and well selected stock of fall and winter dry goods, ladies' shoes, &c., &c., will continue from Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., during the week. This will be positively the closing sale of the consignment. Bargains may surely expected. o21 j&b4

FOR THE SOLDIERS.—We have now in store, and to arrive, a pure article of white navy beans, all kinds of bacon, onions, meal, butter, and lake fish, in quantities to suit, from one barrel or cask up. We will sell very low for cash to close consignment. We are also agents for an extra refined coal oil and the Meade oil.

CLIFFORD & CO.,
o14 dtf 226 Main street.

"PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE."—Persons living in exposed situations, where fall fevers prevail, would do well to use the GRAEFENBERG HEALTH BITTERS, prepared by RAYMOND & TYLER, No. 71 Fourth street. It is a pure extract from the Graefenberg Powder, so long known and so highly prized as a tonic and safeguard against fevers, and is cheaper than any other bitters now in use. Put up in bottles 50 cents, quarts $1.

RAYMOND & TYLER.
o19 dood&weow

☞ Guthrie Brothers, 408 Main street, have in store and for sale 175 bbls very fine old Bourbon whisky. o2 dtf

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, LOUISVILLE, KY., October 5, 1861.

The following plan for organizing troops in Kentucky for service for "three years, or during the war," has been agreed on between the State Military Board and the Commanding General:

The Military Board will appoint, at the various places where volunteers are offering, Mustering Officers, who will muster in and receive volunteers as they are presented.

The Board will also supply to its agents funds for paying the expenses incurred, and for the supply of such articles of clothing and camp equipage as are necessary before uniforms are issued.

As soon as ten companies of a regiment are complete, they will be mustered into the service of the United States, and supplied with arms, accoutrements, uniforms, and transportation to the place of service by the regular Quartermaster of the United States.

Also at points convenient to the Subsistence Departments, provisions will be issued to the companies during the process of formation.

Where persons have been authorized to raise regiments and may succeed in doing so, they will be commissioned as Colonels, but if this occasions delays the Captains of companies may form themselves into regiments of ten companies, assemble at a rendezvous, and submit their choice of Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and Major for commissions.

If they do not voluntarily form such organization, the commanding General will order them as Independant companies to join together at convenient points, and there form them into regiments and battalions, appointing the necessary field officers.

Notified by the Military Board in session at Frankfort, October 12, 1861, and signed this 14th day of October, 1861

W. T. SHERMAN, Brig. General.
| Democrat copy. | o14 dl2

COLT'S PISTOLS.—Colt's navy and pocket pistols can be had at O. T. Bull & Co.'s, No. 128 Market street, between First and Brook streets. o11 d12&w3

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

CAMP SHERMAN, FAIR GROUNDS,
NEAR LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 3, 1861.

Having made the necessary arrangements, we are now prepared to pay to each man, when mustered in as a soldier for three years or during the war, one month's full pay in advance. This, with the system of allotment tickets, will enable the men to leave their families provided for until the next regular pay day.

The camp will be continued at its present locality until the men can be fully uniformed and equipped, when it will be moved to New Haven, where companies of single recruits may report themselves for muster.

Having 4000 men already in camp, with the advantages offered by the present place, the regiment must soon be filled and prepared for actual service. We confidently expect by the first of next week to be in march to join the troops already in the field.

The same inducements in the way of bounty, clothing, and supplies are still offered in addition to one month's pay in advance.

CURRAN POPE, Colonel.
GEO. P. JOUETT, Lieut. Colonel.
W. P. CAMPBELL, Major.
o9 bl6tf

TO THE YOUNG MEN OF KENTUCKY.—The rendezvous for the Fifth Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers for the United States service under Gen. Robert Anderson has been established at Camp Shermae, on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, near the city of Louisville.

Companies with their officers or parts of companies reporting to us will be received and the necessary expenses of transportation will be paid, and men desiring to enlist will be received and distributed in companies and subsisted and drilled by experienced officers and instructors.

Having secured the Fair Grounds and buildings of the Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association, the most suitable place in the State for an encampment, every provision will be made for the accommodation, subsistence, and drill of the troops.

Fellow-citizens, we take up arms for the defence of our homes. The soil of the State is now desecrated by the foot of the invader. Shall Kentucky for the first time appeal in vain to the rifles of her sons?

CURRAN POPE, Colonel.
GEO. P. JOUETT, Lt. Col.
W. P. CAMPBELL, Major.
s21 dtf

☞ For all kinds of lumber, dressed and undressed, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, boxes, &c., call at Alexander, Ellis & Co.'s planing mill, sash, door, and blind factory and lumber yard, on Fulton street, just above Preston, fronting the river, or at their lumber yard, corner of Walnut and Preston streets, or leave your orders at their warerooms on Main street, nearly opposite the Galt House, Louisville, Ky. jan1 tf

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ We keep constantly on hand a full supply of Perfumeries, such as Lubin's Extracts, Pomades, Cosmetiques, Soaps, Powders, and Whitenings for the face, &c., &c.; also Hair and Tooth-brushes, Combs, Fans, Porte-monnaies, Traveling Bags and Baskets, Needles, Threads, Tapes, Buttons, Pins, Hoop-skirts, India Rubber Goods, Feather Dusters, Children's Buggies, Toys of all descriptions, besides a very large assortment of fancy articles.

J. SUES,
a228 Fourth Street.

RALLY, KENTUCKIANS!—Kentuckians! the neutrality of your State has been without cause violated by the Confederate forces. They must be met and driven back or desolation, ruin, and waste will sweep over our land. Your country makes the appeal. Rear it and respond to it as becomes true-hearted and brave Kentuckians. We propose to raise a Regiment of Infantry for the United States service, to consist of ten companies, each containing not less than 85 nor more than 101 men, to serve for three years or during the war.

Companies and parts of companies are now being received and are drilling at Camp Andy Johnson, near Greensburg, Ky.

B. H. HOBSON, Colonel.
J. B. CARLISLE, Lieut. Col.
W. E. HOBSON, Major.
GREENSBURG, KY., Sept. 16, 1861.
s21 d&wtf

TO THE YOUNG MEN OF KENTUCKY.

By the authority, and for the service of the Government of the United States, I propose to organize in Kentucky a regiment of cavalry, to serve three years or during the war, to consist of ten companies, each company to contain not less than eighty-four nor more than one hundred and four rank and file.

Horses and equipments will be furnished by the Government.

Volunteers owning good horses can have them appraised, mustered into the service, and paid for by the mustering officer.

The Captains and Lieutenants are to be elected by the companies respectively.

Captains of companies will report to me at the Galt House in Louisville as soon as practicable. No company must be removed from its point of organization until ordered into camp. Transportation to the point of rendezvous will be furnished. None but active vigorous men and men of steady habits will be received.

Capt. Richard W. Johnson, of the regular army, has been detailed to act as Lieutenant-Colonel to this regiment in all respects equal to the best drilled and disciplined corps in the regular army.

I know this call will be patriotically answered. The soil of Kentucky has been wantonly invaded.

J. S. JACKSON.
LOUISVILLE, September 6, 1861.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.—Pamphlets containing the opinions of celebrated chemists and physicians respecting the use of this water in the case of many diseases of the human system, will be supplied gratis on application to Wilson, Petar, & Co. Call for a pamphlet.
ap16 dood

MARRIED.

At the Second Presbyterian Church, in this city, by the Rev. S. Robinson, W. H. SPENCE, Esq., and Miss MOLLIE WINSLOW, daughter of Col. Hill McClure, of Titusville, formerly of Lynchburg, Va.

At the Spencer House, Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Cosines, Mr. J. H. MCKAY to Miss MOLLA HAYDEN GLASSCOCK, all of Bloomfield, Ky.

At Ashland, Ky., on the 17th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Barlow, CHARLES D. S. JONES, Esq., of Dubuque, Iowa, to Miss ARSIE W., daughter of Col. James Miller, of that place.

On Tuesday evening, October 22d, by the Rev. Jos. S. Large, DOUGLAS HARVEY to Miss MARGARET P. ROGERS, all of Louisville.

DIED,

In this city, on Wednesday morning, October 23d, JOSEPH W. ELLIOTT, in the 37th year of his age, son of Wm. Elliott.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on this afternoon, the 24th instant, at half past 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, Robert Elliott, No. 214 Main street, between Brook and Floyd.

In this city, October 20th, MARY J., daughter of Wm. Milligan deceased, and Minerva Milligan.

Lexington papers please copy.

Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

NO one remedy is more needed in this country than a reliable ALTERATIVE, and the sick have been so outrageously cheated by the worthless preparations of Sarsaparilla abroad that they are disgusted even with the name. Yet the public have suffered for the imprepositions from which they have suffered. Most of the so-called Sarsaparillas in market contain little of the virtues of Sarsaparilla, and often nothing. They are mere sloops—inert and worthless—while a concentrated extract of the active variety of Sarsaparilla compounded with such antidotins, Iodine, etc., as I have found be, a powerful alterative and an effectual remedy. Such is Ayer's Extract of Sarsaparilla, as its truly wonderful cures of the great variety of complaints are which require an alterative medicine have abundantly shown. Do not, therefore, discard this invaluable medicine because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not. When you have used Ayer's, then, and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla. For minute particulars of the diseases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agent below named will furnish gratis to the color lo.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, for the cure of Constipation, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Foulness of the Stomach, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Pleurisy, Headache, Pains arising from Disordered Stomach, Pain or Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Intermittent Fevers, Dropsy, Worms, Scrofula, Scrofulous Humors, Ague, Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most squeamish can take them pleasantly, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per box; five boxes for $1.

Do not be gulled by unprincipled dealers with other preparations which they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all druggists everywhere.

R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Wholesale Agents, Louisville, Ky. ol eod&weowlm

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Diarrhœa and Dysentery will decimate the Volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy, therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Their use in India and the Crimea saved thousands of British soldiers. Only 25 cents per box.

o23 d&w1 213

APPEAL TO SCIENCE

If you wish to be sure of obtaining a perfect hair dye without one deleterious element, CHEVALIER'S EXCELSIOR DYE is the *only one* ever submitted to this ordeal. It has been

ANALYZED BY CHILTON,

the first chemist in the country, and his certificate setting forth the harmlessness is within the reach of every buyer.

THE EXQUISITE BEAUTY

of the lustrous blacks and browns which it produces with unerring certainty in ten minutes has fairly won for it the appellation *of the most natural hair dye ever invented.*

Sold everywhere. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

CHEVALIER'S, No. 5 Astor House, New York.
o1 d&wlm

AUCTION SALES

SPECIAL FALL SALE

BY L. KAHN & CO.

HAVING RECEIVED A LARGE LOT OF GOODS this week, we will have a special sale on FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, of the following Goods, with positive orders to sell without reserve:

$1,500 worth of Extra Fine Ready-made Clothing for Retailing;

300 dozen Under-Shirts and Drawers; 50 pieces extra fine Cloths and Cassimers; 21 fine Gent's Shawls; a large line of Wool en Flannels; Calicoes; Canton Flannels; Bleached Goods; Merinoes; De Laines; Hoop Skirts; Hose and Half Hose; to which we call the special attention of our city and country merchants. This will be a rare chance to buy Goods cheap.

Terms cash on delivery.

L. KAHN & CO.,
o24 d1 Auctioneers.

By S. G. Henry & Co.

SPECIAL SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SHERIFF, ON THREE MONTHS' CREDIT.

ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY mornings next, October 23 and 24, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, 700 LOTS OF GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,

the entire stock of a first-class Gent's Furnishing Store.

☞ We would call special attention to a splendid line of extra Merino, Flannel, and Silk Underwear and Gents' Over-Coats, Vests, and Pants, with a large lot of Fancy Goods.

S. G. HENRY & CO.,
o21 d4 Auctioneers.

Special Three Days' Auction Sale.

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,

OF

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 22, 23, and 24, 1861,

Commencing each day at 10 o'clock A. M.

OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, and Brogans.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, special and peremptory sale of Ready Dress Goods, and Clothing. Also a well assorted stock by order of assignee. Also forty-three packages Plaid and Striped Cottons, heavy and medium Tickings, Bleached Canton Flannels, All-wool fine Flannels, Kaysendeck, Plaid Linsey, Bleached and Brown Muslins, and Drillings, fine Satinets and Cashmeres, Blankets, &c. Also, Ladies' Dress Goods, Gents' Cad rear, Talbert Stock, Hosiery, Gloves, Gauntlets, Umbrellas, Hoop Skirts, &c., &c.

Large stock of Ready-made Clothing. Also, a very superior assortment of Custom-made Clothing.

On THURSDAY at 2 P. M.—100 cases fine Boots and Shoes adapted to best city retail trade, with several invoices of Stock Brogans, &c.

Terms cash (bankable funds).

THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
o21 d4 Auctioneers.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

PRONOUNCED BY

Connoisseurs

TO BE THE

"Only Good Sauce,"

and applicable to

EVERY VARIETY

OF DISH.

EXTRACT

of a Letter from a

**

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

ANOTHER GERMAN REGIMENT.—The Indianapolis Journal says that Col. Barklow has been authorized to raise the 2d Indiana German regiment, and is now industriously at work. Colonel Barklow served through the Schleswig-Holstein war as an officer of sharpshooters, and is thoroughly posted in all the tactics of that useful arm of the service. He was recently a resident of New York city, and was in the three months' service in a New York regiment, and fought at Bull Run.

☞We take the subjoined extracts from the Louisville correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial:

The Confederates are troubled with none of that agreeableness about inflicting punishment which the rescue our defenders. They have tied Thornburg and two other East Tennesseans in Nashville, under sentence of death, and will hang them amid great exultation. Soon after Buckner took possession of Bowling Green, a Union man was caught tearing up the railroad. There was no habeas corpus in the case. He was set up on a stump and shot into mince-meat by the cumulative discharge of seven muskets. If a secessionist were caught tearing up one of *our* railroads we would make him "take the oath."

* * * * * * *

Whatever may be the prime cause, disaffection, or distress, there is little doubt that many of Gen. Buckner's Kentucky recruits are leaving him. On last Saturday a squad of ten came into the camp of Col. Jackson, at Owensboro, candidly told him who they were, gave up their arms, and, taking the oath, declared they would fight no more against Kentucky. I doubt not that such instances are numerous, and that among the Kentucky secessionists there is a revulsion of feeling on the subject that will finally disarm even the most rabid. I saw in Louisville, yesterday, two citizens of that place who joined Buckner at the beginning of the raid, but who are now there again. One of them was reported to be prominent among the bridge burners at Rolling Fork. The other is a grand ate of the Journal office, though it is known he does not approve of the doctrines taught there. It is due to the Journal to say that it has done well in turning out Union soldiers. Besides those mentioned above as having returned to the city, I may also name others, who daily present themselves here and ask to take the oath—Capt. Jack Allen, a notorious cuss, who was engaged in all the piratical expeditions of Gen. Wm. Walker, and who has seen service in Mexico—naturally a restless man and indifferent to the future—has reached his home in Shelby county, and has taken the oath. Thirteen citizens of the same county returned with him, all of whom had been in the rebel service. The oath is being daily administered to returning rebels who have seen enough of the Southern service. Preston Shotwell, son of A. L. Shotwell, of Louisville, has returned and taken the oath. He reports that there are no deeds who will rudely return if permitted. No inducements, however, are held out to them. The utmost disorganization exists among Buckner's men, and the cause has gained but few recruits in Kentucky.

Capt. Henry Clay, who has just received a commission as Assistant Adjutant under Brig. General Richard W. Johnston, is a young man of the abilities, a West Pointer, though not a graduate, and of undoubted and strong Union sentiments. His position is a very strange one, and is one among the many romantic stories of the day. His grandfather was the sage of Ashland, and his father died at Buena Vista. His uncle, James B. Clay, is a violent secessionist, now under bonds to appear for trial for treason. Another uncle—Thomas, in the U. S. service—is responsible for the appearance for trial of James B. Clay. A brother, Thomas Clay, Jr., is on the staff of Gen. Beauregard. His sister's husband, with whom young Clay resides in this city, has lately entered the U. S. service, with two other brothers, for the war, and now comes young Henry's turn, and he accepts the unsolicited commission which Gen. Johnston has tendered him.

☞A gentleman writing from this city to the Cincinnati Gazette says:

I have communed with a gentleman who escaped from the South but the other day. He has been among the rebels from the commencement of this struggle, and is an ardent lover of the old Stars and Stripes. There is no exaggeration in his method of stating facts, or in his estimation of their practical import. Yet he declared to me with emotion, that this apathy of the North sickened and appalled him. Said he, "The *rebels* are in earnest; but your people seem to be asleep. Every man, woman, and child of them is at work in some way to further the rebellion. Their conscience throw no impediments in the way. Of Kentucky they say, 'We care nothing about her people, we want her soil, and will have it at the point of the bayonet.'" He informed me that, about the 20th of the present month, while in Nashville, he saw some Kentucky troops going Southward on a train of cars. To a Confederate officer standing near, he said, "What is that for?" "Oh," replied the officer, "I suppose they are coming here to be armed." This was an evasion. Further inquiry revealed the fact, that the soldiers were a portion of those deluded boys whom Buckner decoyed into Camp Boone. They had said they "would be d—d if they would fight against Kentucky," and were being removed like Hessians to some other field of action. I have no doubt many of Harlee's men are Missourians, who are unwilling to fight against their State; and they are being transferred to Kentucky, while the Camp Boone ones will be used in Missouri. The same gentleman was assured by those who had conversed confidentially with Harlee's two distant relatives who command alone reinforced Buckner to the number of fifteen thousand; and there were many other detachments arriving from various directions. Tennessee troops are returning in little squads from Western Virginia. Beside the Texas Rangers in Buckner's camp there were sixteen hundred at Nashville, who were not fully supplied with horses up to the 13th inst. These were amusing the women and children with wonderful feats of horsemanship—riding at full speed and snatching up small objects from the ground, shooting and instantly wheeling themselves under their horses, etc. They are continually removing artillery forward from Nashville, of which they seem to have an endless supply. Notwithstanding all that has been said of a scarcity of arms, it was but the other day that a numerous reinforcement received good muskets at the State House in Nashville.

They have still a considerable supply of brass and block tin for the manufacture of cannon, and are turning out new ones daily. The Home Guards about Nashville and other portions of the State are being mustered into service to invade Kentucky. The women are at work day and night to provide clothing for the soldiers, and some of them leave their families and spend weeks at the hospitals.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

THE PRESENT CRISIS.

What a sad page is now being written in the history of the American people! The tree of liberty has been smitten by the blasts of anarchy and misrule. Our country has been assailed by traitorous hand, and by the ruthless tramp of an infernal foe. The stars and stripes have been torn down by wicked hands and trampled in the dust—the flag of our country, under which it has marched to glory, to greatness, and our present prosperity. It has waved in triumph over land and sea, and beneath its folds our soldiers and Kentucky's soldiers have won immortal renown. Shall we, Kentuckians, abandon the Star Spangled Banner for the flag that waves over the rebellious States? The eye, is for the rattlesnake—which can exchange for the great American people! The serpent has ever been busy at ill; it whispered damnable inspirations in the ears of Eve and seduced her from her allegiance to Heaven, and now it would seduce us from our allegiance to our country. God forbid that ever its cells should be fastened around the flag of my country! Woe has followed the serpent from the time of the fall to the present day—hell was created on account of it, and millions who have followed its insinuations have been doomed to it. God grant that Kentucky, my native, my much loved State, may never desert the glorious old ensign of our country, the emblem of our nationality, for such a flag as above-mentioned. Civil war, under all circumstances, is a terrible calamity; and yet, from the selfish ambition and wicked schemes of men, the best government ever has been able to escape it. When I look upon this bright land, a few months since so prosperous, so tranquil, so free, and now behold it desolated by war, and the firesides of its thirty millions of people darkened, and their bosoms wrung with anguish, and know that all this is the work of a few men, who, over all this national ruin and despair, are preparing to carve with the sword their way to seats of permanent power, I cannot but feel that they are accumulating upon their souls an amount of guilt hardly equalled in all the atrocities of treason and of homicide that have degraded the annals of our race from the foundation of the world. The people of the Southern Confederacy are resorting to all mean stratagems; large bodies of Indians have been mustered into service in the Southern army, armed, not only with the rifle, but with the scalping knife and tomahawk. Is Kentucky willing to link her name in history with this excesses and crimes which have rolled this revolution at every step of its progress? Has the war whoop, which used to startle the sleep of our frontiers, so died away in her ears that she is willing to take the red-handed savage to her bosom as the champion of her rights and the representative of her spirit? Must she not first forget her own sons who perished, butchered and scalped, upon the disastrous fields of the early Revolution? No contest so momentous as this has arisen in human history, for, amid all the conflicts of men and of nations, the life of no such Government as ours has ever been at stake. Man should appeal to man, and neighborhood to neighborhood, until the electric fires of patriotism shall flash from heart to heart in one unbroken current throughout the land. Let us then twine each thread of the glorious tissue of our country's flag about our heart strings, and, looking upon our homes and catching the spirit that breathes upon us from the battle-fields of our fathers, let us resolve that, come weal or woe, we will live and die for, and, now and for ever stand by the Stars and Stripes.

LOIS ——.

A Kentucky girl.

HARTFORD, Ohio Co., Ky., Oct. 28, 1861.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—A letter from Brazil says it was rumored there that Robert G. Scott had been nominated as the Commissioner of the Southern States to obtain their recognition as an independent power. The Brazilian Government positively refused to treat with the agent or agents of the so styled Confederacy. The papers were laid upon the table, and the subject dismissed from their councils.

Accounts from Buenos Ayres up to the 27th of August represent the likelihood of war again breaking out in that unhappy country. The revolutions between Rivadavia and Mitre have proved fruitless. The city of Mendoza, lately destroyed by an earthquake, is being rebuilt.

☞Ammunition was shipped from the arsenal at Indianapolis on Tuesday for the Indiana border and Kentucky, consisting of cartridges, balls, and bullets, to the amount of some several thousand rounds.

AN IMPORTANT LAW CASE—HOW TO COLLECT SOUTHERN DEBTS.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Oct. 16.

A very important case—one in which the merchants of New York and Philadelphia are specially interested—came before the Provost Court of this city to-day. Hereafter the court has confined its attentions mostly to criminal cases—not desiring (as Judge Freese said in delivering the sentence of the court to day in the case first above alluded to) to interfere in the ordinary collection of debts or other civil cases, but these cases being of a peculiar character, and there being no civil court in Alexandria to which the case might be referred, the Judge decided to go out of his usual channel and take them up.

The case was this: A merchant of New York, named Moora, I think, had claims against two merchants of this city, or rather against two firms. When the Union troops first occupied this city, the members of these firms, having taken an active part in the secession movement, concluded that they had better go still further South, and accordingly abandoned their stores and stock and fled with the enemy. It was shown before the court that both members of one of the firms were officers in the rebel army, and that at least one of the other firm occupied a like position. It was also shown that they had left no responsible agent here to settle their business, and that those who were now selling the goods they had left behind were self constituted agents; and when asked to pay any debt due from the firm, replied that "they had no authority so to do." A relative to one of the missing firm had been heard to say that "it was not the intention of the merchants here to pay any debts due the d—d Yankees, as it would help them to oppress the South."

These facts having been stated to Judge Freese in advance, with the assurance that they could be proved by competent witnesses, he decided that it might be brought before his court, and accordingly the claimant had his case properly prepared by S. Ferguson Beach, Esq., the naval officer, and a good Union lawyer of this city, and brought before the court to-day.

The affidavits and evidence as above stated having been submitted and the parties heard in defence, Judge Freese decided:

First—That it was a legitimate case to come before a military court, as it was evidently an attempt to take advantage of existing circumstances, caused by the rebellion, and especially so as the party was hoping to reap this advantage were in arms against the Government, and would be "killed and shotted" by the carrying out of their scheme.

Second—That as all the civil courts in this city had been superseded and suspended by the military occupancy of the place it was only just and equitable that loyal men having claims against disloyal refugees should be aided by the military authorities in obtaining their dues.

Third—The claims having been clearly proved, and no reason shown why any stay of proceedings should be granted, the court ordered that all the goods left by these absconding debtors should at once be taken possession of by the court for the benefit of the claimant; that the store should be forthwith locked up, the keys handed to the court, and a military guard detailed to watch them; that they should be held in this way for five days, in order that the friends of the parties might, if they chose, redeem the goods by paying the claims; that if at the end of the five days the claims were not paid, then the goods would be disposed of in liquidation of the claims. The stores were accordingly closed, and all the goods are now under military guard and in charge of the court.

This case, or these cases, establish a precedent which will doubtless govern the Court in its future action, and which opens up a new and rapid way in which Northern creditors may obtain their just claims against Southern rebels who have thought to get rid of their debts by breaking up the Government. All loyal citizens here highly commend Judge Freese's action in the premises, since it deprives the rebels of an expected advantage, and goes just so far in strengthening the Union cause.

[From the London Daily News.]

THE GROUNDS AND CHARACTER OF INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.—The letters from Mexico to the end of August declare that the gloom and wretchedness of the English in the interior are extreme. The Government, while it fails to guarantee them protection and security, multiplies and aggravates its exactions. A property tax of one per cent. has been imposed on all persons living in the district of Mexico. Foreigners have been declared liable too, and are paying it, by the advice, it is said, of the British Minister, under protest. Even the poor and peculiarly British consolation of grumbling is denied our countrymen, and Mr. Moran, the editor of the English newspaper in the City of Mexico, has been arrested on the charge of publishing comments on the acts of the Government.

It is impossible that we can allow Mexico to continue thus to set at nought every obligation and defy every summons. If its Government will not do its duty to its own people, it must at least do its duty to us. If we had taken no part in procuring its independence, if we had lent it no money, we should still have the same claim upon it for just treatment of our citizens as we have upon Japan or any other country, Pagan or Christian, to which our merchants trade.

The French have also a strong interest in Mexico, arising out of the different circumstances. There are more Frenchmen than Englishmen in the Republic, the city of Mexico alone containing three thousand, and they have suffered with our countrymen, on the part of the several Governments by the legalized Injustice of successive Governments. It is not, therefore, easy to understand why some of the Paris newspapers should take pleasure in discrediting the intention of the Governments to join in measures for obtaining redress for the wrongs which their countrymen in Mexico have sustained, and which they still endure. The expedition which has been announced is necessary, and, therefore, will be carried out. But if it is necessary to bring the Mexican Government back with a strong hand to the acknowledgment of its international duties, it is equally important to avoid anything like an intervention in the domestic affairs of the country. Our neighbors have never professed to hold the principle of non-intervention as a fixed rule of policy; but, generalization apart, it is clearly for the interest of all parties that the Mexicans should be allowed to terminate their disputes in their own way. We shall greatly assist them in doing so if we take the portion of revenue which belongs to us instead of allowing it to ellment a civil war.

By foregoing, or at least forbearing to enforce our claims, we have, in fact, been bribing the factions to continue the strife. The interests of all parties will take a new shape when the necessity of re koning with foreign powers is brought home to them. *In possession of the exports, there is no right which we may not enforce upon the Government.* We trust, therefore, that the suggested military march to the interior has no place in the intentions of the powers. Such an occupation would give a character of indefiniteness to the enterprise, would open the path to any adventurous and speculative policy, and prove greatly embarrassing. We are quite distasteful cannot pretend to fix the fortunes of Mexico; that must be left to the influence of events, to the pressure of circumstances, and, above all, to the character of the people. Such an occurrence as the announced discovery of rich gold placers on the western coast of Mexico will do more to determine the future of that State than all the regiments that could be sent from Europe. We had better leave the country to nature and to time.

HOW BOMBSHELLS ARE MADE.—The manufacture of bombshells is very interesting. The shell is first filled with old fashioned round Sweden iron, melted sulphur is then poured in to fill up the interstices and bind the bullets in one solid mass; the shell is then put into a kind of lathe, and a cylindrical hole of the exact size of the orifice of the shell is bored through the bullets and sulphur.

This cavity is filled with powder even with the interior edge of the orifice, a fuse-shell of the kind here described boding about half a pound. The fuse fitted into the orifice is a recent Belgian invention, made of pewter, and resembles the screw-cap used for the patent fruit-cans. An examination of the pewter cap shows, however, that it is made of two hollow discs of metal screwed together and filled with meal powder.

A number of fine holes are drilled in the lower disc, while the outer disc is entire and marked with figures in the circle, 1, 2, 3, 4. In this state the shell is water-proof. When taken for use the gunner, by means of a small steel instrument, scoops out a portion of the outer soft metal surface, and lays bare the charge of composition powder below it.

If the shell is desired to explode in one second after leaving the gun, the scooping is made on the figure 1; if in two seconds, on the figure 2, and so on; the idea being that the shells of this description shall first strike the object aimed at and do execution as a ball, and then explode, sending the bullets forward as if from another cannon located at the point where the flight of the shell is arrested.

Large shells of eight or ten inches are filled with powder only, and, bursting, do execution by means of their fragments. These large shells are generally fired by means of a fuse of meal powder extending through a brass plug screwed into the mouth of the shell. In both cases the fuse is fired by the ignition of the charge in the gun.

THE CABINET DIVIDED ON CAMPAIGN MOVEMENTS.—We have arrived at a period in the history of the war when the largest demand is made upon the executive capacity. The army of the Potomac is full; at least it has reached that point where it is in condition for aggressive operations, and the surplus of troops is being diverted to other points. In the deliberations of the Cabinet as to the policy to be adopted here, there is a division of opinion. The President, supported by Secretary Seward, is opposed to a forward movement. Surrounded by an army, as we are now, against which no foe can successfully contend for the possession of the city, they prefer and advise that no forward movement be made here, but that the surplus force now coming into the field be forwarded to Kentucky and Missouri, and that in those States a vigorous effort be made to crush out rebellion, while the naval fleets now in course of organization are brought to bear upon the ports and cities along the coast of the Southern States. But other members of the Cabinet urge also, as a part of the programme, a vigorous crusade during the autumn months against the rebel army in Virginia. The "valley" of Virginia has ever retained its Union sentiment to a large degree; it is now increasing; they are disgusted with the rebel army and sick of secession. The "valley" and Eastern Virginia deserve to be relieved from the influence of the rebels, and it is believed that the rebellion might be driven back to Richmond. A portion of the Cabinet are strong for a movement to this end. Yet no decision has been arrived at.—*Com. Phil. Rep.*, 18.

W. B. WILSON

(Successor to G. W. Bashaw),

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CHOICE FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,

Agricultural and Horticultural Implements and Machines of all sorts,

PLASTER, CEMENT, WHITE SAND, AND LIME,

Main st., bet. Third and Fourth, opposite Bank of Louisville,

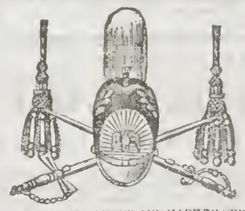
LOUISVILLE, KY.

o2 dly

BUSINESS CARDS.

MILITARY GOODS & TRIMMINGS AT MAD. D. RUHL'S,

Fourth street, next door to Mozart Hall



CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER at short notice SWORDS, BASHES, BELTS, GOLD and SILVER BRAIDS, ARMY and MILITARY LACES, U. S. and STAFF BUTTONS, Embroidered SHOULDER STRAPS for Officers of different ranks, EPAULETTES, TASSELS, CORDS, FRINGES, &c. made to order at the lowest prices. o29 dtf

WATTS, GIVEN, & CO., Paducah, Ky. CRANE & BROWN, Evansville, Ind.

WATTS, CRANE, & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

45 BROAD ST., NEW YORK CITY.

WE have opened a House in the City of New York for the sale of Tobacco and Western Produce, and respectfully solicit a share of Western patronage, promising our best efforts for the interests of our correspondents.

We have every confidence in Tobacco selling readily at full prices, in round lots, and we advise shipments to the New York market.

Mr. David Watts, of Watts, Given & Co., Paducah, and Given, Watts, & Co., New Orleans, for many years familiar with the Tobacco trade, will give his personal attention to that department. Mr. L. A. Crane, of Crane & Brown, Evansville, will attend directly to the Western Produce department.

WATTS, CRANE, & CO.

NEW YORK, June 1, 1861. ap6 dly

GEO. CATHRALL,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Tobacco and Cigars,

Southeast corner of Second and Callowhill sts.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

N. B.—An assortment of one million Domestic Cigars kept constantly on hand. au6 dly

OLMSTEAD & O'CONNOR

(Successors to Jos. Rodd),

DEALERS IN PITTSBURG AND FREYTONA CANNEL COAL,

And Sole Agents for the

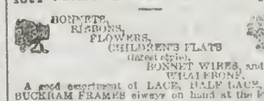
Pomeroy Coal.

ORDERS for any of the above Coals respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the lowest market prices.

Constantly on hand a large supply of the "FREYTONA CANNEL" and "PEACOCK" POMEROY COALS, which for kitchen, parlor, or chamber use have no superior.

Offices No. 504 Third street, between Market and Jefferson, at Robb's old stand; and at No. 822, southwest corner Brook and Market streets. feb6 dtf

1861 MILLINERY GOODS. 1861



BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, CHILDREN'S HATS (MISSES' AND BONNET WIRES, and WHALEBONE.

A good assortment of LACES, HALF LACES, and BUCKRAM FRAMES always on hand at the lowest cash prices.

☞BLEACHING AND PRESSING ☜

Mrs. WM. OSBORNE'S,

219 Jefferson street.

MALT AND HOPS

For Sale.

Cash paid for Barley

AT THE

KENTUCKY MALT HOUSE,

SOUTH SIDE MARKET STREET,

Between Eighth and Seventh.

jan29 dtf JOHN ENGELN & CO.

JUL. DORN. W. J. HUGHES.

DORN & HUGHES,

Commission Merchants

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Raw Whisky, Flour, Bacon, Sugar, Grain, Tobacco, and Produce,

AGENTS FOR

Messrs. T. & J. W. Gaff's Distilleries, Aurora and Lawrenceburg, Ind.

Messrs. M. Hunt & Co.'s Distilleries, Patriot, Ind.

Bearcreek Flour Mills, Louisville, Ky.

Hoagler " " Patriot, Ind.

Gaff's " " Aurora and Lawrenceburg, Ind., Bourbon Co., Ky.

No. 616 north side Market street, between Sixth and Seventh streets,

jan28 dtm LOUISVILLE, KY.

New Importations.

CRUTCHER & McCREADY,

At No. 207 Main street, three doors below the Louisville Hotel,

A RE now receiving large additions to their stock of China and Queensware. On hand and arriving a large and handsome assortment of Glassware, Britannia and Plated Castors, Looking-Glasses, Lamps, Waiters, Coolers, Tea Sets, and Fruit Jars, all of which will be offered at as low figures as can be found in the market. o7

W. WYATT, UNDERTAKER.

Improved Metal Burial Cases

Combining Beauty, Durability, and Lightness.

☞Office corner Seventh and Jefferson, Louisville.

THE above Caskets are made of Corrugated Sheet Metal and lined with Gutta Percha or India Rubber so as to be Air and Water Tight.

All orders promptly attended to. d13 dtf

HART & CLARK,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, and FANCY GROCERIES, No. 68 Third street, have in store and for sale—

50 bbls superior Bourbon Whisky, 4 years old;
10 do do do 6 do;
10 kegs do Cognac Brandy;
250 ½s do do 6s;
10 ½s do Rochelle do;
10 ½s do Port Wine;
15 ½s do Madeira do;
18 ½s do Sherry do;
9 bbls old Pesth Brandy, pure;
21 bbls old Apple Brandy, pure;
Champagne Wines, various brands;
N. Longworth & Co's and J. McMillen's Native Wines;
English and Scotch Pale Ales and Porter;
Claret in cases; Antediluvian Absynthe;
Maraschino; Curaçoa, &c.

Also a large and well-assorted stock of Fresh Fruits, Pickles, and Hermetically Sealed Goods of all descriptions at lowest market prices. o29

Save Your Fruit!

A LARGE SUPPLY OF MASON'S FRUIT CANS:
WILLOUGHBY " "
NEWMAN'S " "
GREENING'S " "
EXCELSIOR " "
SPECIE " "

For sale at panic prices.

M. GUSSELMAN & SON.

REFINED SUGAR—10 bbls Baltimore B Soft Crushed received and for sale by

a18 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

WHITE WINE—5 bbls Hart Brothers in store and for sale by [a21] WM. GAY.

CHEESE—50 boxes Western Reserve and Hamburg Cheese received per railroad and for sale by

a15 JNO. B. HOGAMAN & CO.

REFINED SUGAR—50 bbls Baltimore B Soft Crushed, received and for sale by

a9 RAWSON, TODD & CO.

COFFEE—300 bags good to prime Rio Coffee in store and for sale by

a20 ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

RIO COFFEE—110 bags Rio Coffee receiving per railboat and for sale by

ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.,

a24 Corner of Second and Washington sts.

JAVA COFFEE—25 bags superior old Java Coffee received and for sale by

a20 GARDNER & CO.

Holt's Speeches for the 1,000,000,

Complete Edition, containing:

THE Address to the Kentucky Troops at Camp Holt.

The Address delivered at Louisville July 14, 1861.

The Address in reply to Hon. W. Burt at Owensboro, N. Y.

The Address in reply to the Buffalo Committee at Niagara Falls.

Will be mailed to any address on receipt of two three-cent stamps. Price by the dozen 8 cents, or by mail 50 cents. Price by the hundred $2 50, or by mail $3 50.

HOLT'S LETTERS UPON THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT, THE PENDING REVOLUTION, THE DUTY OF KENTUCKY, &c., when ordered with the above, will be furnished for one letter-sheet stamp; by the dozen 15 cents, or by mail 20 cents; by the hundred 81, or by mail $2.

L. A. CIVILL, Main st.,

a20 v1&1 Louisville, Ky.

CLARET WINE—

40 cases good Claret Wine;
20 casks do do do;

In store and for sale by

ANTHONY ZANONE & SON,

a5 Fifth st., below Main.

BLACK AND GREEN TEAS—A fine assortment of superior Black and Green Teas, selected expressly for family trade, for sale by

J. T. LANHAM & CO.,

a17 Importers of Teas, &c., Third st.

STARCH—50 boxes Julius J. Wood's Columbus Pearl Starch just received and for sale by

a15 GARDNER & CO.

MOPS—1 gross Cotton Floor Mops just received and for sale by

W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

NEW PRINTS—30 cases best new style Prints for fall trade just received and for sale cheap for cash by [a17] T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN.

FAMILY FLOUR of different brands, all warranted good, for sale by

J. SMITH SPEED, Main st.

COFFEE—180 bags prime Rio Coffee just received and for sale by

[a23] GARDNER & CO.

LAGUAYRA COFFEE—50 bags in store and for sale by [a23] RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Notice to Passengers.

COMMENCING September 16, 1861, Trains on the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD will leave Louisville as follows:

Leave in Train Sunday excepted) ..... 7:00 A M
Bardstown " " ..... 4:00 P M.

J. B. ANDERSON, Superintendent.

IMPORTANT!

Passengers should be careful in purchasing Tickets to St. Joseph or points in Kansas to see that they read by the North Missouri Railroad.

It is the only all rail and direct route from St Louis to St. Joseph, thirteen hours quicker, fare low as any other route.

ISAAC H. STURGEON,
Pass'r and Ticket Agt'l North Missouri R. R. Co.,
au6 dtf St. Louis, Mo.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY, & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

FORT ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, DETROIT

1861. Summer Arrangement. 1861.

ON and after Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave New Albany as follow:

7:45 A. M. CHICAGO EXPRESS (only recent Sundays excepted), connecting for Terre Haute and Indianapolis, and connecting directly at Lafayette for Chicago. Run through from New Albany to Chicago in 16 hours.

7:45 P. M. ST. LOUIS NIGHT EXPRESS (Daily), reaching St. Louis at 7 A. M. and Cincinnati at 6 A. M. This Train to Mitchell only.

8:45 P. M. EXPRESS arrives at New Albany at 4:30 A. M., making close connections from St. Louis and Cincinnati, reaching Louisville at 5:15 A. M.

The CHICAGO MAIL arrives at 7:30 P. M., reaching Louisville at 7:45 P. M.

Only one Change of Cars to St. Louis, Cincinnati, or Chicago.

Passengers by this Train make good connections North and South at Greencastle, Lafayette, LaCrosse, and Michigan City for all points East, West, and South.

☞Trains are run by Louisville time.

For further THROUGH TICKETS and further information, apply at the GENERAL RAILROAD OFFICE, southwest corner of Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.

A. R. CUTTER, Sup't.

P. B. PARKER, Agent. au2 dtf

FASTEST TIME EAST!

VIA CINCINNATI,

COMMENCING APRIL 14 1861.

LITTLE MIAMI AND Columbus and Xenia AND Cincinnati, Hamilton, & Dayton

1861 1861

RAILROADS.

FROM CINCINNATI TO

Xenia in 50½ hours. New York in 31 hours.
Philadelphia in 37½ hours. Baltimore in 29 hours.
Pittsburg in 37½ hours. Albany in 25½ hours.
Bristol, in this house. Dunkirk in 14 hours.
Urbana and its wives. Pittsburg in 13¼ hours.
Springfield in 2 hours. Steubenville in 11 hours.
Cleveland in 6 hours. Zanesville in 7 hours.
Sandusky in 8½ hours. Toledo in 9½ hours.
Detroit in 12½ hours.

Through Trains leave Cincinnati as follows:

6:30 A. M. EXPRESS.—From Cincinnati, Hamilton, Dayton Depot, connects via Columbus, Pittsburg, and Cleveland.

7:00 A. M. CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—From Little Miami Depot, connects via Columbus, Cleveland, Dunkirk, and Buffalo; via Columbus, Crestline, and Pittsburg; via Columbus, Steubenville, and Pittsburg; and via Columbus, Dunkirk, and Boston.

8:30 A. M. EXPRESS MAIL.—From Little Miami Depot, connects via Columbus, Bellair, and Pittsburg; via Columbus, Crestline, and Pittsburg; via Columbus, Cleveland, Dunkirk, and Buffalo.

5:45 P. M. EXPRESS.—From Cincinnati, Hamilton, & Dayton Depot, connects via Toledo, Detroit, and Canada.

11:00 P. M. NIGHT EXPRESS.—From Cincinnati, Hamilton, & Dayton Depot, connects via Columbus, Steubenville, and Pittsburg; via Columbus, Crestline, and Pittsburg; via Columbus, Cleveland, Dunkirk, and Buffalo; and via Columbus, Dunkirk, and Boston.

Modern Sleeping Cars on this Train.

☞Passengers for Lake Steamers will take the morning Trains.

☞The 5:45 P. M. Express, Saturdays, for Toledo only.

The Night Express runs Daily, Saturdays excepted. A Mother Trains run Daily, Sundays excepted.

☞Trains run by Columbus time, which is 7 minutes faster than Cincinnati time.

Baggage Checked through to all Eastern Cities.

☞Passengers should bear in mind that the "CINCINNATI is the OLD and FAVORITE ROUTE. Connections are made in the Depots, the Roads are thoroughly BALLASTED, and all modern improvements adopted—insuring speed, comfort, and SAFETY.

THROUGH TICKETS

Are sold at all the PRINCIPAL RAILROAD TICKET OFFICES throughout the West and South. Ask for Little Miami and Columbus and Xenia Tickets.

P. W. STRADER,
General Ticket Agent,
Cincinnati.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort

RAILROADS.

ON and AFTER MONDAY, April 22, 1861, Trains will leave Louisville Daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

FIRST TRAIN—A. M., stopping at all stations (except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Buechel), and Anchorage at Eminence with stages for New Castle; at Frank'ort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg, and Danville; at Midway for Versailles; at Paynes' for Georgetown; and at Lexington via railroad and stages for Nicholasville, Danville, Lancaster, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all intermediate points.

SECOND TRAIN—2 P. M., stopping at all stations (except Fair Grounds, Point, Race Course, Brownsboro, Brownsboro, Buechel, and North Benson; connecting at Eminence with Express for New Castle; and at Shelbyville for Bardstown.

THIRD TRAIN—ACCOMMODATION—Leaves at 6:10 P. M., stopping at all stations, and returning, will leave Frankfort at 6:55 A. M., stopping at all stations, and arrive at Louisville at 8:55 A. M.

Passengers by this Train take breakfast at Frankfort.

FOURTH TRAIN—Leaves Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., arriving in Lexington at 1:20 P. M. Passengers by this Train are received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Georgetown, and all further information can be had on application to Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.
Louisville, April 22, 1861.
ap23 1, & F. and L. & F. R. R.

COFFEE—75 bags Rio;
10 do Java (in packages) for sale by

RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

FLOUR—50 bbls Extra Family Flour in store and for sale by

W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

EXTRA FAMILY SOAP—50 boxes Work's superior Extra Family Soap received and for sale by

W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

RIO COFFEE—75 bags Rio Coffee received and for sale by

W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

MOLASSES—

50 bbls Choice Plantation Molasses,
This article of St. Louis Sugar House Molasses;

in store and for sale by

ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

LOAF AND GRANULATED SUGARS—50 bbls Loaf and Granulated Sugars in store and for sale by

ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.,

Corner of Second and Washington sts.

BRANDIES—40 qrks French Brandy for sale by

ANTHONY ZANONE & SON,

a18 Fifth st., below Main.

SARDINES—

5 cases ½, and ¼ boxes Sardines;
Just Received;
20 bbls Spring-dressed Shelled Whitefish;
4 prs Holland Gin;
1 Packhouse Bass Jamaica and Sherry;

For sale by ANTHONY ZANONE & SON,

a10 Fifth st., below Main.

MILITARY BOOKS at

CIVILL'S, Main st.

REBELLION RECORD (3 parts) at

CIVILL'S.

A SERBIAN FLAG, Illustrated, at

CIVILL'S.

COLLEGE'S LATIN ACCIDENCE at

CIVILL'S.

FARRADAY'S CHEMICAL HISTORY OF A CANDLE at

CIVILL'S.

ADVENTURES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, by a Printer, at

CIVILL'S.

MAHAN'S CIVIL ENGINEERING at

CIVILL'S.

ARTISTS' MECHANICAL DRAWING at

CIVILL'S.

EMMON'S GEOLOGY at

CIVILL'S.

SCHOOL BOOKS cheap at

CIVILL'S.

LARD—

2 bbls Leaf Lard;
2 do do do.

In store and for sale by

W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

MITTENS—

50 pairs Anchor Shootings;
25 do Penn Mill do;
25 do Banner do;

Received per steamboat Le May and for sale by

JNO. F. HOWARD & CO.,

Agents for Manufacturers,
Main, between Third and Fourth sts.

THE REBELLION RECORD. A Diary of American Events, with Documents, Narratives, Illustrations, Official Reports, Lists of Killed and Wounded, and Rolls of Honor. Part 3 just received.

LIBERTY'S FIRST OF JULY ORATION IN NEW YORK. 15 cts.

L. A. CIVILL.

RICE—50 tierces prime RICE landing per railroad and for sale by

ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.,

Corner Second and Washington sts.

CHOICE LARD.

Received this day and for sale by

ANTHONY ZANONE & SON,

Fifth st., below Main.

RAILROADS.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

Change of Time.

TRAINS will leave Jeffersonville, opposite Louisville, at

3:40 P. M. and 12:30 A. M.

3:30 P. M.—LIGHTNING EXPRESS FAST—Daily (Sundays excepted) connecting at Seymour with trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for Cincinnati, Columbus, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities; and at Indianapolis with Bellefountaine Line for Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all the principle cities in the East; also with Trains on the Terre Haute and Lafayette Railroads for St. Louis, Chicago, Rock Island, Quincy, Hannibal, St. Joseph, and all the other principal cities in the West and Northwest.

11 P. M. NIGHT EXPRESS Daily (Saturdays excepted), connecting at Seymour with trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for Cincinnati and all Eastern cities; at Indianapolis with the Bellefontaine Line for Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points in the East, and with the Indianapolis and Chicago Airline, Terre Haute and Richmond and Lafayette Railroads for Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, St. Louis, and all points in the West and Northwest.

CLINTON JOHNSON, Agent,
A. S. CROTHERS, Supt.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL

RAILROAD

Is a First Class Road in all respects.

WITH 285 MILES DOUBLE TRACK,

THREE DAILY TRAINS

(With Connections from all Points West)

From Pittsburg to Philadelphia

ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

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